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National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Annual Report for 1984

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From the President to Marshal Stalin

The immediate appointment of General Eisenhower to command of Overlord operation has been decided upon.

Roosevelt

Cairo, Dec. 7. 43

Dear Eisenhower, I thought you might like to have this as a memento. It was written entirely by me on the third waiting & broke up yesterday, the President signing it immediately.

H.L.H.

AE 1.114:

READEX FICHE

On the Cover: The document on the cover is a draft of a note from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Joseph Stalin announcing the selection of General Dwight Eisenhower to command the Normandy invasion, and below it is a note from Chief of Staff George C. Marshall to Eisenhower. The first note was written in pencil by Marshall and signed by Roosevelt. The original document is in the possession of the Eisenhower family. The NHPRC is supporting both the Eisenhower and Marshall documentary publication projects. The Eisenhower project is described in an article in this report and an article on the Marshall project appeared in the 1982 annual report.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NP)
Washington, DC 20408

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Annual Report for 1984

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Chairman's Preface

In 1984 the National Historical Publications and Records Commission celebrated its 50th anniversary. Established in 1934 by the act that gave birth to the National Archives, the Commission was made possible by the indefatigable efforts over several decades by J. Franklin Jameson and other scholars, government leaders, and private citizens who saw and acted upon the pressing need to save the country's documentary heritage.

Jameson and the others knew of the woeful, haphazard efforts up to that time to preserve the most significant of the nation's documents, and they knew these valuable letters and other papers were being lost to time, accident, and unconcern. Because these individuals had foresight and initiative, much of the country's documentary record is now safely housed in archives and manuscript repositories across the country and available in books and microform editions for scholars and laymen to use. We still have a very long way to go, with serious problems looming ahead, but because of the work of the Commission, the legacy of Jameson and his allies, we at least have made a significant beginning.

In the half century of its work, the Commission clearly has fulfilled much of the promise envisioned for it. In its publication program, the Commission is supporting projects that are offering to the nation for the first time historically significant documents in authoritative editions, free from partisan interpretation and based on the most exacting scholarship. Since the publication in 1950 of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson,* nearly 400 other volumes have appeared, including such diverse works as *The Papers of George C. Marshall* and *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation,* which explores the lives of newly freed slaves in post-Civil War America. In addition, the Commission has sponsored the publication of more than 150 microform editions, totaling nearly 6,000 reels. New, exciting areas of documentary history are being opened through the program—projects in black history, in women's history, in the study of other ethnic groups, and in the history of art, business, labor, science, politics, and military affairs. From the papers of James Madison and George Washington to the papers of radicals and reformers such as Emma Goldman and Eugene Debs, the Commission's documentary studies are offering a unique record of America's past.

In its records program, the Commission has undertaken the vital effort to preserve the nation's historical documents. It has become a major, moving force in the effort to save valuable State and local government records, to preserve deteriorating historical photograph collections, and to provide training for archivists, curators, conservationists, and other custodians of historical records. Most important of all, the records program is motivating State and local, public and private organizations and institutions across the country to assess the magnitude of the historical records problem and to develop strategies for action. The records program has launched nothing less than an unprecedented, nationwide effort to protect and make available to the public those documentary materials of enduring historical value.

As Federal agencies go, the Commission is relatively small, both in staff and available funds. But its impact is significant. Its grant program has acted as a powerful stimulus in attracting a broad range of support from foundations and other private donors for the projects under its aegis. From the inception of the grant program in 1965, Federal dollars have been more than matched by those from sponsors and private sources. Commission funds have been vital in creating new projects and in encouraging the greater commitment of sponsoring institutions and outside donors.

During the past year, for example, the Commission's publications and records programs jointly inaugurated a special program to gather, preserve, and publish materials pertaining to Native American tribes. The new initiative seeks to assist tribal organizations, archivists, and historians in establishing archives, assembling documentation of historical and legal interest from nontribal repositories, and training tribal members in historical and archival work. The Commission is now actively soliciting private support in launching this program.

The Commission has always been much more than a grant-making agency. It encourages various studies concerning archival problems; sets standards for book production and microfilm; sponsors conferences, training institutes, and fellowship programs; and provides research services to historical editors.

The Commission enters its second 50 years with a solid record of achievement behind it. As I prepare to leave the chairmanship of the Commission, I offer my congratulations to the members both past and present and to the staff for a job well done. I have no doubt that the Commission will continue to be a major influence in the shaping of the archival and historical professions in the United States.

ROBERT M. WARNER
Chairman

Commission Membership

By current statute, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission consists of 17 members who represent the Congress, the judiciary, the public (two Presidential appointments), two Government departments, the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Service, and four national historical and archival associations. The Archivist of the United States serves ex officio as chairman. The members since the Commission's establishment in 1934 are listed below, with those in office at the end of fiscal year 1984 in boldface type:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE (Commission Chairman)

1980–	**Robert M. Warner,** Archivist of the United States
1968–79	James B. Rhoads
1965–68	Robert H. Bahmer
1948–65	Wayne C. Grover
1941–48	Solon J. Buck
1934–41	Robert D. W. Connor

U.S. SUPREME COURT

1983–	**William H. Rehnquist,** Associate Justice
1974–83	Harry A. Blackmun
1965–74	William J. Brennan, Jr.
1950–65	Felix Frankfurter

U.S. SENATE

1983–	**Mark O. Hatfield** (Ore.)
1967–83	Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
1959–66	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
1955–59	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
1950–54	Clyde R. Hoey (N.C.)

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1983–	**Jim Bates** (Calif.)
1981–83	Timothy E. Wirth (Colo.)
1979–81	David R. Bowen (Miss.)
1977–79	Richardson Preyer (N.C.)
1971–76	John Brademas (Ind.)
1955–71	George P. Miller (Calif.)
1953–54	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
1950–53	Howard W. Smith (Va.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1982–	**William Z. Slany,** Director, Historical Office
1976–81	David F. Trask
1975–76	Frederick Aandahl
1962–75	William M. Franklin
1950–62	G. Bernard Noble
1949–50	Reed Harris
1939–49	E. Wilder Spaulding
1937–39	Cyril Wynne
1934–37	Hunter Miller

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1973–	**Alfred Goldberg,** Historian, Office of the Secretary
1950–73	Rudolph Winnacker

(Prior to 1950: War Department/Department of the Army)

1949–50	Orlando Ward
1947–49	Harry J. Malony
1946–47	E. F. Harding
1941–46	Oliver L. Spaulding
1939–41	Robert Arthur
1935–39	Oliver L. Spaulding
1934–35	W. D. Smith

(Prior to 1950: Navy Department)

1947–50	John B. Heffernan
1934–47	Dudley W. Knox

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1983–	**James H. Hutson,** Chief, Manuscript Division
1978–83	John C. Broderick
1971–78	Elizabeth Hamer Kegan
1967–71	L. Quincy Mumford
1954–67	David C. Mearns
1948–54	Solon J. Buck
1938–48	St. George L. Sioussat
1934–37	J. Franklin Jameson

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS (2)

1984–	**William A. Schambra,** Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute
1980–83	Norbert C. Brockman
1977–79	George C. Wortley III
1974–76	Vermont C. Royster
1970–73	Whitfield Bell, Jr.
1965–69	Joe B. Frantz
1955–63	Tracey E. Strevey
1951–55	Arthur M. Schlesinger
1950–51	George M. Elsey
1983–	**Albert J. Colman, Jr.,** Professor of Political Science/Public Policy, Bethany College
1978–81	John G. Lorenz
1977	David Hicks
1972–75	Philip C. Crowl
1965–71	Henry F. Graff
1961–65	Arthur M. Schlesinger
1954–61	Wilfred E. Binkley
1950–53	Richard H. Shryock

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (2)

1982–	**Carol K. Bleser,** Professor of History, Colgate University
1978–82	Barbara Sicherman
1973–78	Herbert Gutman
1968–72	Arthur Link
1963–68	Lyman H. Butterfield
1960–65	Boyd C. Shafer
1946–60	Guy Stanton Ford
1940–46	Charles A. Beard
1938–40	William E. Dodd
1934–38	St. George L. Sioussat
1981–	**Richard Schlatter,** University Professor of History, Rutgers University
1977–81	Robert E. Burke
1973–76	Merrill D. Peterson
1969–73	Charles Wiltse
1965–69	Whitfield Bell, Jr.
1950–63	Julian P. Boyd
1934–50	Dumas Malone

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS (2)

1981–	**Betty Miller Unterberger,** Professor of History, Texas A&M University
1976–80	Janet Wilson James
1972–76	Edward Coffman
1983–	**Richard L. Watson, Jr.,** Professor of History, Duke University
1978–82	Jack P. Greene
1972–78	Edgar A. Toppin

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS (2)

1980–	**David B. Gracy II,** Texas State Archivist
1979–80	Edward Weldon
1975–79	Charles E. Lee
1983–	**Helen W. (Slotkin) Samuels,** Archivist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1975–83	Mary Lynn McCree

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY (2)

1979–	**H. G. Jones,** Curator of the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina
1976–78	Richmond D. Williams
1975–76	Thomas Vaughan
1981–	**Larry E. Tise,** Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
1975–81	Richard A. Erney

The 1950 statute authorizes the Commission to appoint an Executive Director to head the Commission staff. Executive Directors since 1950 are listed below:

1975–	**Frank G. Burke**
1973–75	E. Berkeley Tompkins
1961–72	Oliver W. Holmes
1950–61	Philip M. Hamer

Commission Staff

ADMINISTRATION 202-523-5384

Acting Executive Director ——— Richard A. Jacobs
Assistant to the
Executive Director ——— Richard N. Sheldon
Program Assistant ——— Sandra P. Anderson
Secretary ——— Almah D. Bandy
Secretary ——— Julie Nash

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM 202-523-3092

Director ——— Roger A. Bruns
Assistant Director and
Research Staff Supervisor ——— Mary A. Giunta
Archivist ——— Anne Harris Henry
Archivist ——— Sara Dunlap Jackson

RECORDS PROGRAM 202-523-5386

Director ——— George L. Vogt
Grants Analyst ——— Nancy A. Sahli
Grants Analyst ——— Richard A. Noble

Publications Program

Introduction

On June 19,1984, the Commission celebrated its 50th anniversary. Through its first half century, the Commission has acted on the belief that one of the richest legacies of a free society is its documentary record. From the beginnings of its program, the Commission has joined others—universities, historical societies, libraries, state archives, and private citizens—in attempting to preserve this heritage.

Because of the work of the Commission, many of the voices of America's past, from the Founding Fathers and other political leaders and thinkers to military figures, scientists, reformers, and artists, are permanently recorded for the future. With modest amounts of federal funding, the Commission has supported the publication of more than 350 volumes of historical documents and some 150 microform publications.

In this its golden anniversary year, the Commission looks toward the completion of some of the country's major editorial enterprises. With the recent completion of *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, the first of the Founding Fathers editions is now available for use in its entirety. Within the next 10 years, the projected 62-volume edition of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* will be completed. Many of the long-term projects launched in the beginning of the Commission's grant program during the 1960's will soon issue their final volumes.

As the Commission has looked forward to the decades ahead, it has sought to fill some of the gaps in documentary scholarship. The admonition of Abigail Adams to John, to "Remember the Ladies," has been taken seriously by the Commission, if not by her husband. More than 10 years ago, the Commission appointed a special advisory committee on women's papers. The committee submitted its report with recommendations for publishing the papers of American women. The Commission has acted upon these recommendations. Currently, it is supporting the publication of *The Papers of Jane Addams, The Papers of Emma Goldman,* and *The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.* A number of book and microform editions in the field have been completed, including the *Isabella Beecher Hooker Papers, Correspondence of Lydia Maria Child, Papers of the Women's Trade Union League and Its Principal Leaders,* and *Mary Chesnut's Civil War.*

There is now an awakening of interest in the preservation and publication of records of Native Americans, in part attributable to myriad law cases of Indian claims and increased numbers of Native American archivists and historians. Through the year, the Commission staff has made contacts and held discussions regarding the publication of Native American materials. One of the new projects the Commission supported in 1984 was a microfilm edition of *The Papers of the Society of American Indians,* the nation's first secular, pan-Indian association. The society was a significant force in the reform of Federal Indian policy, and its papers will offer researchers important insight into the delicate, perplexing problems of politics and culture in early 20th-century Native American history.

As the above shows, the Commission's record of support includes the papers of women and minorities, the rich and the poor, social outcasts and social leaders. Its program is ever expanding and will be as varied as the American experience. As with the papers of women and Native Americans, the Commission in the decades ahead will continue to encourage and support documentary editions in historical areas long neglected in American scholarship.

In 1909, a quarter of a century before the creation of the Commission, a group of historians including Worthington C. Ford, Charles Francis Adams, Charles M. Andrews, Albert Bushnell Hart, Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick Jackson Turner, and J. Franklin Jameson prepared a report to the President calling for the creation of a National Historical Publications Commission. Such a Commission, they argued, could "secure a steady output of creditable historical work . . . answering the needs of the present and future." As the Commission's work continues, as the activity of historical editors and organizations reaches new significance, the Commission's goals remain much as those men envisioned.

Founding Father: J. Franklin Jameson

J. Franklin Jameson wrote his own best epitaph: "If the work of the future is to be such as we could neither estimate nor perhaps understand, at least we shall have left to it a comprehensive record of our doings, and full evidence of what we have thought in matters of history." Of all men of his generation, Jameson was a man of history.

He was neither a prolific writer nor one whose work was pioneering. And yet Dumas Malone said he was the most learned man in the field of history he had ever known. Jameson described himself as a maker of "bricks for others to use." Those bricks—the American Historical Association (AHA), the Carnegie Institution, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Archives—amount to nothing less than the edifice of the American historical profession. In a career spanning four decades, as history professor, director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Historical Research, editor of the *American Historical Review*, and chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, Jameson was a master planner, lobbyist, administrator, fundraiser, and, in Lyman Butterfield's words, "amiable goad" in the cause of American history. It was appropriate for the NHPRC to look back to the career of Jameson as it celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1984. The Commission was yet another of his handiworks.

Allan Nevins remembered him as "a high, slender, frail-looking birch tree rustling with dry leaves." Tall, gracious, his austere bearing masking a shy and reserved nature, Jameson was, his friends and associates agreed, a gentleman of the old school — erudite, learned, blessed with refreshing dry humor.

He had been a fellow student with Woodrow Wilson at Johns Hopkins and received the first history Ph.D. conferred by that university. His interest in documentary history was apparent even in his early years. Of his own project to copy and edit the records of the town of Amherst, 1735–88, he had written in his diary in 1883, ". . . it is one of those things that every town ought to have done. . . . [I]t would make an invaluable body of material for historical works of several kinds."

In the 1890's, Jameson drew up plans for a Historical Manuscripts Commission comparable to the older British agency of the same name. Appointed the Commission's first chairman, he launched the American Historical Association's series of annual reports and with it a documentary publication program that lasted until the mid-thirties. The familiar blue volumes featured such collections as the John C. Calhoun letters, edited by Jameson himself, Frederick Jackson Turner's edition of the correspondence of French ministers in the United States, 1791–97, and numerous others.

As early as 1891 Jameson called publicly for a Federal commission on documentary publication of historical manuscripts. In various reports of the AHA, in speeches and other writings, he proposed a commission with "power to edit and publish not only materials in the possession of the Government, but also those which are in private existence." He envisioned a commission modeled after similar bodies in Europe, most notably in Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands. Composed of seven or eight historical experts from both inside and outside the government, the commission was to survey the field of American history to ascertain the need for documentary publications, engage editors in the work, and advise on editorial practices.

In an article entitled "Gaps in the Published Records of United States History," published in the *American Historical Review* in 1906, Jameson talked of the chaotic progress of American documentary publication, which left some parts of national history relatively ignored. He wrote, ". . . we have 'made the dirt fly' before we have mapped our isthmus."

In private conversation and by letter Jameson enlisted the help of Theodore Roosevelt. He wrote to the President, "The United States government has, from the beginning of its history, recognized the obligation, and has issued, especially of late, many such volumes. But in order to fulfill its purpose, and help forward American history with the maximum of economy and efficiency, such publication ought to be based on a well-considered plan."

By 1910 that plan was before Congress. A special committee organized by Jameson in behalf of the AHA and later made part of the President's Committee on Department Methods, issued a report calling for a Commission on National Historical Publications. Signed by Worthington C. Ford, chairman, as well as Charles M. Andrews, Albert Bushnell Hart, Charles Francis Adams, Andrew McLaughlin, Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Jameson, the report recommended a national commission of 8 or 9 members chosen from the AHA and a yearly appropriation of $100,000 to support the publication of at least 10 octavo volumes per annum. The report asserted, "We assume that the publication of documentary historical materials is a regular function of all civilized governments and that the Government and people of the United States are willing to spend reasonable sums of money in such publication."

Although bills appeared in both the Senate and House, Congress took no action on the proposed legislation. But Jameson and his allies had made a convincing case. And, as he worked on another of his grand projects, to bring about the establishment of a national archives, Jameson kept the idea of a historical publications commission very much alive. In speeches, letters, and visits to legislators, he continued to cajole and pressure.

Two decades later, on June 19, 1934, it all came together—"An Act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes." The National Historical Publications Commission "shall make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as seem appropriate for publication and/or otherwise recording at the public expense." The new Commission had the following seven members: R.D.W. Connor, Archivist of the United States and Chairman, Hunter Miller of the Department of State, W.D. Smith of the War Department, Dudley Knox of the Navy Department, St. George Sioussat and Dumas Malone representing the American Historical Association, and J. Franklin Jameson of the Library of Congress.

Jameson died in 1937, the same year John Russell Pope's splendid Archives Building on Constitution Avenue was completed. In the lobby a bronze portrait plaque pays tribute to the man whose indefatigable

energies had such importance for the National Archives and the field of history. For the Commission, his contribution was inestimable. Allan Nevins remembered him as a "frail-looking birch tree." To the Commission, he was solid oak.

***

The Commission, at its June 1984 meeting, recommended a grant of $55,000 for a new project to publish the papers of J. Franklin Jameson. The project is sponsored by the American Historical Association, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and the NHPRC. Editor Morey Rothberg has titled the project "John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America" and plans a four-volume edition.

Profile: The Philip Mazzei Project

Late last year a three-volume edition of the selected papers of Philip Mazzei was published in Italy, an edition cosponsored by the NHPRC. It was an international undertaking in several ways. Sister Margherita Marchione, the editor and a professor of Italian language and literature at Fairleigh Dickinson University, obtained financial support for the project from sources in Italy as well as in the United States. A second three-volume set was published in Italian this year. Mazzei, a surgeon by education and a merchant by profession, became a revolutionist by conviction after coming to this country in 1773.

The Marquis de Condorcet called Mazzei "an illustrious philosopher . . . destined through the power of his thought to exert influence on the happiness of his century and posterity." Born in Tuscany, Italy, in 1730, Mazzei became an authority on new agricultural practices and moved to London, where he organized a company to import wine, cheese, and olive oil.

While in London Mazzei met Benjamin Franklin and other Americans, who persuaded him to sail to America to introduce new farming methods to the colonists. At his estate in Colle, Virginia, near Jefferson's Monticello, Mazzei became increasingly absorbed with political affairs and began to publish articles under the pen name "World Citizen." As his writings were circulated among Revolutionary leaders, Mazzei became an active participant in the drive for independence and something of an international proselytizer.

At the suggestion of Jefferson and Patrick Henry, Mazzei traveled to Europe as a roving ambassador to plead the cause of the colonies. On his return a few years later, he organized the Constitutional Society, an influential patriot organization, and resumed his pamphleteering. In 1788, drawing for information upon men such as Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, Mazzei published *Recherches historiques et politiques sur les États-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale*, a study of the founding and political development of the colonies and a defense of the patriot position in the Revolution. In letters, pamphlets, and speeches, Mazzei attempted to refute what he considered errors and misrepresentations about the colonies that were being circulated in books and newspapers throughout Europe.

An eclectic pamphleteer, philosopher, diplomat, and agriculturist, Mazzei corresponded with prominent merchants, businessmen, philosophers, and politicians. His correspondence is not only replete with information on political affairs in America but rich in material on religion, education, and social conditions.

Associate editors Stanley J. Idzerda and S. Eugene Scalia assisted Sister Marchione in the editing of Mazzei's papers.

Profile: The Dwight D. Eisenhower Project

The Eisenhower project was originally established in 1963 at The Johns Hopkins University by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the University's Board of Trustees, who jointly determined the manner in which the project would be conducted and the volumes published. With the assistance of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, The Johns Hopkins University Press has published 11 volumes covering the general's pre-Presidential career. *The War Years* (volumes I–V), published in 1970, shed light on many of the major issues of World War II. The second set, comprising *Occupation: 1945* (volume VI) and *The Chief of Staff* (volumes VII–IX), appeared in 1979 and dealt with the emergence of the postwar military system and the beginnings of the Cold War. In June 1984 the project brought out two additional volumes (X and XI), a set entitled *Columbia University*. Work on two more volumes, *NATO and the Campaign of 1952*, is well under way, with a good part of the basic research completed and many annotations drafted. Eisenhower's Presidency will be covered in two sets of four volumes each (volumes XIV–XVII and volumes XVIII–XXI), and two final volumes will contain papers from his pre-World War II and post-Presidential years. A cumulative index is also planned for the series.

The project's editorial policies are designed with the goal of presenting in manageable form the papers of a mid-20th-century public figure who was associated with large, bureaucratic organizations. As Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Supreme Commander Allied Powers Europe, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (for NATO), President of Columbia University, and President of the United States, Eisenhower delegated the task of preparing much of his correspondence to his staff assistants. As was the case in most large organizations, a great many letters ostensibly written by Eisenhower were in fact prepared for him with little or no participation on his part. The Eisenhower project has tried to avoid the pitfalls associated with this phenomenon by focusing on Eisenhower the man, not on the offices he headed. The project thus selects for publication only those documents which Eisenhower himself wrote or dictated or with which he was personally involved. Routine or perfunctory materials (such as the many brief letters declining invitations to speak or to attend some gathering) are not published. The editors do not publish incoming letters and reports in their entirety; instead, they paraphrase, summarize, and often

quote parts of the incoming documents—some of which are very lengthy and detailed reports—as part of the annotation to Eisenhower's reply. These notes, they hope, will make the reply understandable. Because Eisenhower signed his letters and personally reviewed the diary entries and memorandums he wrote for his own clarification, virtually no changes are made in the text of any document. Each set of volumes contains its own introduction, glossary, chronology, bibliography, and index.

The papers published in the most recent set of volumes—*Columbia University*—reflect Eisenhower's involvement with higher education in general and Columbia in particular. As Columbia's president from 1948 until 1950, he gave considerable thought to the role that institutions of higher learning should play in our society, and he often expressed his opinion on such topics as Federal aid to education, academic freedom, the anticommunist crusades of the McCarthy era, and university organization. But while he was an active, even innovative, university president, Eisenhower was also serving as special adviser to the secretary of defense and as *de facto* chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity he had a substantial impact on military strategy, the defense budget, and the organization of the national security establishment. In addition, Eisenhower during his Columbia years was developing many of the contacts and personal friendships that were to play an important role in his 1952 political campaign and his first and second Presidential administrations. While holding the professional politicians at bay, he was working out his own political ideology and becoming familiar with the political world that he was soon to enter.

Louis Galambos, professor of history at Johns Hopkins, has been editor of *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower* since 1971, when he succeeded Dr. Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. In 1974 Executive Editor Daun van Ee and Senior Associate Editor Elizabeth S. Hughes joined the project.

Dwight D. Eisenhower is shown with Frederick Coykendall, Chairman of the Columbia University Trustees, just prior to a ceremony installing Eisenhower as president of the university on October 12, 1948. Volumes 10 and 11 of the Eisenhower papers, published in June 1984, cover Eisenhower's two years as president of Columbia. The photo is from the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, KS.

Scholarly Reviews of Recent Volumes

Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, Series II, volume 1, edited by Ira Berlin, Joseph Reidy, and Leslie Rowland.

"The appearance of the first volume in the new documentary history of emancipation is truly a momentous occasion for historians of America in general and historians of the Afro-American experience in particular. The Freedmen and Southern Society Project at the University of Maryland grew out of the suggestion of historian Herbert Gutman that the documentary format could be used to write the history of 'the past's majority' and out of the willingness of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to commit itself to sponsoring a study of the transformation of black life during and immediately after the Civil War. The project's objective is to examine the vast holdings of the National Archives, which contain an unrivaled collection of primary sources on the Afro-American transit from slavery to freedom, and select for publication the best and most representative statements of 'the experiences of the liberated.' "

—V. P. Franklin, Yale University,
Journal of American History, December 1983.

The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers, volumes 1 and 2, edited by Robert A. Hill with Carol Rudisell, Emory J. Tolbert, and Deborah Forczek.

"The black writer Harold Cruse once observed that the roots of modern black thought lie in the triangular clash of political ideologies among Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey. The past few years have witnessed the publication of modern editions of Washington's and Du Bois's writings. Now the task of documenting the career of the last of that remarkable triumvirate has begun. 'The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers' will take its place among the most important records of the Afro-American experience."

—Eric Foner, Columbia University,
The New York Times Book Review, February 5, 1984.

John Jay: The Making of a Revolutionary, volumes 1 and 2, edited by Richard B. Morris, Floyd M. Shumway, Ene Sirvet, and Elaine G. Brown.

"One of the most striking characteristics of this new material is the evidence of Jay as a skilled writer. His personal correspondence, comments on some of his colleagues, and reports and assessments have an epigrammatic quality that is delightful as well as instructive. In addition, this material will provide many of us our introduction to Sarah Livingston Jay. She is a partner in a pair that Morris rightly observes may be as remarkable as John and Abigail Adams. Indeed, one suspects that given current sensibilities one offshoot of the collection may well be a biography-cum-letters culled from the Sarah Livingston Jay material in the Jay papers.

"In all, these volumes, whether considered documentary sources or chapters of biography, are very welcome ones. They help to fill out the portrait we have of an important man, and they make somewhat fuller and more familiar to us a most important period in our national history. One looks forward with happy anticipation to the remaining volume in the series."

—Leo Weinstein, Smith College,
Journal of American History, December 1983.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, volume 20, edited by Julian P. Boyd and Ruth W. Lester.

"In an appreciative foreword present editor Charles T. Cullen explains that Julian P. Boyd had almost completed his ambitious essay, 'Fixing the Seat of Government,' at the time of his death, and otherwise had this volume ready for the press. Though some additional work was required, Cullen concludes that 'This twentieth volume is vintage Boyd, however, and it is satisfying to have had a hand in presenting it as such' (p. ix). It is indeed, exactly in the style and form of its illustrious predecessors."

—Robert McColley, University of Illinois,
Journal of Southern History, February 1984.

The Papers of Andrew Johnson, volume 6, edited by LeRoy P. Graf, Ralph W. Haskins, Patricia P. Clark, and Marion O. Smith.

"The editors, in the eloquent biographical introduction we have come to expect, this time 54 pages of valuable summary and analysis, express the character of most of the documents as well as it may be done, reflecting 'the supreme tragedy of internecine war. The enemy without and within, the hairline between loyalty and disloyalty, the seductions of Dame Rumor, the ubiquitous uniform, the nether millstones of the contending armies, the destitute and the displaced, women suppliant and women defiant, northern emissaries and "observers," pettifoggers and philanthropists, entrepreneurs fascinating in their temerity and rogues picturesque in their rascality—all these, and more, made up [the]. . . scenario . . .' (pp. xxix–xxx).

"The editorial labors continue to be awe-inspiring in thoroughness and extent. Perhaps fifteen hundred new names have had to be identified for this one volume, for example. The nature of the editors' challenges will alter substantially in the next volume, when Johnson steps onto the national stage."

—Thomas B. Alexander, University of Missouri,
Journal of Southern History, May 1984.

The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, volume 1: **Atlas of the Lewis & Clark Expedition**, edited by Gary E. Moulton.

"This *Atlas* is nothing less than the face of western America revealed. What is also revealed is a young United States eager to take part in the rush for empire. Just as the maps of Guillaume Delisle, Hermann Moll, and John Evans were weapons in French and English imperial struggles, the Lewis and Clark maps will now challenge the cartographic sovereignty of Aaron Arrowsmith, founder of Britain's most influential map publishing house, and David Thompson, cartographer for the North West Company. These maps, and the journal volumes that are to follow, will surely spark fresh interest and research in the most important exploring venture ever mounted by the United States."

—James P. Ronda, Youngstown State University,
William and Mary Quarterly, July 1984.

The Papers of James Madison, volume 14, edited by Robert A. Rutland, Thomas A. Mason, *et al.*

"There are riches in this volume even for those who have had a long acquaintance with Madison and with American public life during the 1790s. Early in the volume, for example, is a newly discovered four-page portion of Madison's notes on his tour of Lakes George and Champlain and western New England with Jefferson in May and June of 1791. The notes verify the scientific and recreational purposes of the trip and display Madison's keen interest in the intelligence and good management of a 'free Negro' who owned a large farm near Fort Ticonderoga. He worked the farm with '6 white hirelings,' Madison noted further with some surprise (p. 27). These notes, together with the full documentation and long editorial note on the trip in a recent volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, should be the final word on that controversial and much-studied expedition.

"... We must be grateful to the editors for their diligent search for new Madison materials and for the skill they have shown in editing them for easy, efficient use."

—Ralph Ketcham, Syracuse University,
Journal of Southern History, February 1984.

Correspondence of James Polk, volume 6, edited by Wayne Cutler and Carese M. Parker.

"What makes this volume unique and valuable is the presence of a retrospective calendar of all Polk letters written from 1816, the earliest known date of his correspondence, through 1843, the final year of the present volume. The calendar encompasses nearly half the volume and distinguishes between those letters previously published or briefed in the series and those unpublished. The editors included the calendar because they feared that diminished grant support might force suspension of the series. Happily, those fears proved unfounded, and the Polk project goes triumphantly onward."

—Robert V. Remini, University of Chicago,
Journal of American History, March 1984.

The Papers of George Washington: Colonial Series, volumes 1 and 2, edited by W. W. Abbot, Dorothy Twohig, Philander Chase, and Beverly Runge.

"Herein are set forth all the big events in which young Washington participated, events surrounded with controversy—the capitulation at Fort Necessity (for which the published *Diaries* in the previous series must be consulted), and the disastrous Braddock campaign, the circumstances of which and Washington's heroic role therein are published with impeccable annotation."

—Richard B. Morris, Columbia University,
American Historical Review, June 1984.

The Papers of Daniel Webster: Diplomatic Papers, volume 1, edited by Kenneth E. Shewmaker, Kenneth R. Stevens, and Anita McGurn.

"When one considers that the recent 'standard' life of Webster by Irving Bartlett (1978) devoted only four pages to its subject's diplomacy during the 1840s, and Claude Fuess's two-volume biography (1930) devoted only thirty-six pages to the same topic, this massive compilation, especially if used in conjunction with Howard Jones's able monograph, *To the Webster-Ashburton Treaty* (1977), provides both an extremely valuable contribution to U.S. diplomatic history and an indispensable aid to the understanding of the life and thought of Daniel Webster."

—Norman B. Ferris, Middle Tennessee State University,
Journal of Southern History, August 1984.

List of Publications and 1984 Grants

The following list includes publications projects that have been endorsed or financially supported by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission since the inception of its grant program in 1964. The 1984 grants are indicated by an asterisk and by dollar figures in parentheses.

Completed Book Editions

The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury, 3 vols. (Abingdon Press).

Isaac Backus Papers, 3 vols. (Brown University Press).

The Papers of Josiah Bartlett, 1 vol. (University Press of New England).

Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr, 2 vols. (Princeton University Press).

Letters of Louis Brandeis, 5 vols. (State University of New York Press).

The John Carroll Papers, 3 vols. (University of Notre Dame Press).

James M. Cattell's Journal and Letters from Germany and England, 1 vol. (MIT Press).

Mary Chesnut's Civil War, 1 vol. (Yale University Press).

Lydia Maria Child: Selected Letters, 1817–1880, 1 vol. (University of Massachusetts Press).

Circular Letters of Congressmen to Their Constituents, 1789–1829, 3 vols. (University of North Carolina Press).

The Letters and Journals of James Fenimore Cooper, 6 vols. (Harvard University Press).

The Expeditions of John Charles Frémont, 3 vols. (University of Illinois Press).

The Diaries of David Lawrence Gregg: An American Diplomat in Hawaii, 1853–1858, 1 vol. (Hawaiian Historical Society).

The Papers of Alexander Hamilton, 26 vols. (Columbia University Press).

The Journals of Major Stephen H. Long, 1 vol. (Minnesota Historical Society).

The Papers of George Mason, 3 vols. (University of North Carolina Press).

Philip Mazzei: Selected Writings and Correspondence, 3 vols. (Cassa di Risparmi e Depositi di Prato, Italy).

Mississippi Provincial Archives: French Dominion, 5 vols. (Louisiana State University Press).

The Journals of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, with Letters and Related Documents, 2 vols. (University of Oklahoma Press).

Plymouth Court Records, 1686–1859, 16 vols. (Michael Glazier, Inc.).

"Dear Master": Letters of a Slave Family, 1 vol. (Cornell University Press).

The Susquehannah Company Papers, 11 vols. (Cornell University Press).

The Booker T. Washington Papers, 13 vols. (University of Illinois Press).

Yellowstone National Park: Its Explorations and Establishment, 1 vol. (U.S. Government Printing Office).

Book Editions in Progress

The absence of a listing of volumes for book editions indicates that publication is forthcoming.

***The Adams Papers**, Massachusetts Historical Society ($75,000), 28 vols. to date (Harvard University Press).

***The Papers of Jane Addams**, Duke University ($52,936), book and microfilm editions.

Edward Baker Maritime Journals, Eastern Michigan University.

***Papers of Black Abolitionists**, Florida State University ($29,820), book and microfilm editions.

***Papers of Henry Bouquet**, Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission ($1,900), 4 vols. to date (PHMC).

The Letters of William Cullen Bryant, Tusculum College, 3 vols. to date (Fordham University Press).

***The Papers of John C. Calhoun**, South Carolina Department of Archives and History ($16,000), 15 vols. to date (University of South Carolina Press).

The Charles Carroll Papers, University of Maryland, book and microfilm editions.

***The Papers of Salmon P. Chase**, Claremont Graduate School ($57,020), book and microfilm editions.

***The Papers of Henry Clay**, University of Kentucky Research Foundation ($44,929/2 years), 8 vols. to date (University Press of Kentucky).

***The Papers of Jefferson Davis**, Jefferson Davis Association ($42,217), 4 vols. to date (Louisiana State University Press).

***Papers of Eugene V. Debs**, Indiana State University ($57,000), book and microfilm editions.

*__Documentary History of the First Federal Congress__, The George Washington University ($257,463/2 years), 3 vols. to date (The Johns Hopkins University Press).

*__The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections__, University of Wisconsin Research Foundation (grant included in following entry), 2 vols. to date (University of Wisconsin Press).

*__The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution__, University of Wisconsin Research Foundation ($138,746), 5 vols. to date, including microfiche supplements (State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

__Documents Illustrating the Impact of the American Revolution in the British West Indies__, Island Resources Foundation.

*__The Frederick Douglass Papers__, Yale University ($61,308/2 years), 2 vols. to date (Yale University Press).

*__Diary of Elizabeth Drinker__, Fordham University ($24,201).

__The Papers of Thomas A. Edison__, Rutgers University.

*__The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower__, The Johns Hopkins University ($23,590), 11 vols. to date (The Johns Hopkins University Press).

*__The Papers of Benjamin Franklin__, Yale University ($75,000), 24 vols. to date (Yale University Press).

*__Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861–1867__, University of Maryland ($92,690), 1 vol. to date (Cambridge University Press).

*__The Daniel Chester French Papers__, National Trust for Historic Preservation ($137,381/2 years), (University of California Press).

*__The Papers of Albert Gallatin__, Baruch College ($53,943).

*__The Papers of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 1910–1940__, University of California at Los Angeles ($73,390), 2 vols. to date (University of California Press).

*__The Papers of Emma Goldman__, University of California at Berkeley ($74,500/2 years).

*__The Samuel Gompers Papers__, University of Maryland ($65,000), (University of Illinois Press).

*__The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant__, Southern Illinois University ($60,394), 12 vols. to date (Southern Illinois University Press).

*__The Papers of Nathanael Greene__, Rhode Island Historical Society ($96,742), 3 vols. to date (University of North Carolina Press).

*__Documentary History of George Rapp's Harmony Society__, Clark University ($41,920), 4 vols. to date (Harmony Society Press).

__The Papers of Joseph Henry__, Smithsonian Institution, 4 vols. to date (Smithsonian Institution Press).

__The Papers of James Iredell, Sr.__, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2 vols. to date.

*__The Papers of Andrew Jackson__, University of Tennessee ($58,223), 2 vols. to date (University of Tennessee Press).

*__John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America__, American Historical Association ($55,000).

*__The Papers of John Jay__, Columbia University ($25,000), 2 vols. to date (Harper & Row).

*__The Papers of Thomas Jefferson__, Princeton University ($93,124), 22 vols. to date (Princeton University Press).

*__Johns Hopkins Seminary Records__, Polytechnic Institute of New York ($5,876).

*__The Papers of Andrew Johnson__, University of Tennessee ($65,856), 6 vols. to date (University of Tennessee Press).

*__Papers of John Paul Jones__, Texas A&M University ($27,610).

__Correspondence of Mary "Mother" Jones__, West Virginia University (University of Pittsburgh Press).

__Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution__, Cornell University and College of St. Benedict, 5 vols. to date (Cornell University Press).

*__The Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe__, Maryland Historical Society ($32,763), 4 vols. to date (Yale University Press).

*__The Papers of Henry Laurens__, South Carolina Historical Society ($32,000), 9 vols. to date (University of South Carolina Press).

__Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition__, University of Nebraska, 1 vol. to date (University of Nebraska Press).

*__The Papers of William Livingston__, New Jersey Historical Commission ($28,800), 2 vols. to date (NJHC).

*__The Papers of James Madison__, University of Virginia ($75,200), 15 vols. to date (University of Chicago Press, vols. 1–10; University Press of Virginia, vols. 11–14 and vol. 1, Presidential Series).

*__The Papers of General George Catlett Marshall__, George C. Marshall Research Foundation ($59,600), 1 vol. to date (The Johns Hopkins University Press).

*The Papers of John Marshall, College of William and Mary ($39,000), 4 vols. to date (University of North Carolina Press).

*The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781–84, Queens College of the City University of New York ($22,405), 6 vols. to date (University of Pittsburgh Press).

Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy, 8 vols. to date (U.S. Government Printing Office).

*The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, American University ($50,055), 3 vols. to date (The Johns Hopkins University Press).

Selected Papers of Charles Willson Peale and His Family, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, 1 vol. to date (Yale University Press).

The Papers of William Penn, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. to date (University of Pennsylvania Press).

"Pious Designs": The American Correspondence of the Associates of Dr. Bray, 1731–1775, American Philosophical Society.

*The Correspondence of James K. Polk, Vanderbilt University ($46,424), 6 vols. to date (Vanderbilt University Press).

Reports of U.S. Consuls in Puerto Rico, 1817–1898, Historical Research Center, University of Puerto Rico.

*The Papers of Constantine Rafinesque, Transylvania University ($24,108).

The Papers of Chief John Ross, Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

Papers of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Wayne State University, 2 vols. to date (Michigan State University Press).

Letters of Dr. Thomas Steel, State Historical Society of Iowa.

*Documentary Relations of the Southwest, University of Arizona ($35,848), (University of Arizona Press).

*Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789–1800, Supreme Court Historical Society ($69,568).

The Papers of Leo Szilard, 2 vols. to date (MIT Press).

Calendar of the Papers of Roger B. Taney, Ohio University Press.

*The Papers of William Thornton, The American Institute of Architects Foundation ($14,980).

The Papers of Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., University of Connecticut.

*The Journals of Diego de Vargas, University of New Mexico ($28,770).

The Papers of George Washington, University of Virginia, 7 vols. to date (University Press of Virginia).

*The Papers of Daniel Webster, Dartmouth College ($15,000), 9 vols. to date (University Press of New England).

The Correspondence of Roger Williams, Rhode Island Historical Society, 2 vols. to date (University Press of New England).

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University, 47 vols. to date (Princeton University Press).

Completed Microform Editions

Minutes and Correspondence of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812–1924, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 38 reels.

American Federation of Labor Records During the Presidency of Samuel Gompers, University of Maryland and State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 144 reels.

American Federation of Labor and the Unions: National and International Union Records from the Samuel Gompers Era, University of Maryland and State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 5 reels.

Anderson Family Papers, 1802–1920, Kansas State Historical Society, 3 reels.

David Avery Papers, Princeton Theological Seminary, 13 reels.

Richard A. Ballinger Papers, 1907–1920, University of Washington Libraries, 13 reels.

The George Bancroft Papers, 1811–1901, Cornell University, 7 reels.

The Josiah Bartlett Papers, New Hampshire Historical Society, 7 reels.

Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan Papers, Pennsylvania State Archives, 10 reels.

John Macpherson Berrien Papers, University of North Carolina Library, 3 reels.

Bexar Archives, 1717–1836, University of Texas Archives, 172 reels.

Black Abolitionist Papers, 1830–1865, Florida State University, 17 reels.

Thomas Bragg Diary, 1861–1862, University of North Carolina, 1 reel.

Louis D. Brandeis Papers, University of Louisville, 184 reels.

Joseph Little Bristow Papers, 1894–1925, Kansas State Historical Society, 119 reels.

John Stillman Brown Family Papers, 1818–1907, Kansas State Historical Society, 4 reels.

Orestes Augustus Brownson Papers, University of Notre Dame, 19 reels.

James Buchanan Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 60 reels.

Thomas Burke Papers, University of North Carolina Library, 5 reels.

Aaron Burr Papers, New-York Historical Society, 27 reels.

Callbreath, Grant and Cook, Merchants; Wrangell, Alaska: Letterpress Copy Books, 1878–1898,University of Washington Libraries, 2 reels.

Calvert Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 27 reels.

Carter Family Papers, 1659–1797, University of Virginia, 4 reels.

George Washington Carver Papers, Tuskegee Institute, 67 reels.

Samuel M. Chapman Papers, 1866–1906, Nebraska State Historical Society, 10 reels.

Correspondence of Lydia Maria Child, University of Massachusetts, 97 microfiche.

County Court Houses of the United States, The Dunlap Society, 180 microfiche.

Tench Coxe Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 122 reels.

Dakota Territorial Records, University of North Dakota, 86 reels.

Papers of Eugene Debs, 1834–1945, Indiana State University, 21 reels.

Detroit Urban League Papers, University of Michigan, 35 reels.

Records of the Diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas, 1576–1803, University of Notre Dame, 12 reels.

Ignatius Donnelly Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 167 reels.

The Draper Manuscripts, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 123 reels.

Edward Dromgoole Papers, University of North Carolina, 5 reels.

W. E. B. Du Bois Papers, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 76 reels.

Edward Everett Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 54 reels.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., Papers, 1856–1906, Kansas State Historical Society, 2 reels.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., Papers, University of Notre Dame, 6 reels.

Millard Fillmore Papers, Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, 68 reels.

Forbes Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 47 reels.

Manning Ferguson Force Papers, 1835–1885, University of Washington, 5 reels.

Robert W. Furnas Papers, 1844–1905, Nebraska State Historical Society, 13 reels.

Papers of Albert Gallatin, New York University, 46 reels.

William Gaston Papers, University of North Carolina, 8 reels.

The Horatio Gates Papers, New-York Historical Society, 20 reels.

Washington Gladden Collection, Ohio Historical Society, 52 reels.

Duff Green Papers, University of North Carolina, 25 reels.

D. W. Griffith Papers, 1897–1954, University of Louisville, 36 reels.

George Ellery Hale Papers, 1882–1937, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 100 reels.

Naval Papers of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart., 1766–1783, and Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., 1799–1825, University of Virginia, 3 reels.

Warren G. Harding Papers, Ohio Historical Society, 263 reels.

Robert Goodloe Harper Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 5 reels.

Papers of Rutherford B. Hayes, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, 300 reels.

Hilary Abner Herbert Papers, University of North Carolina, 2 reels.

Morris Hillquit Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 10 reels.

Isabella Beecher Hooker Papers, The Stowe-Day Foundation, 144 microfiche.

Emily Howland Papers, Cornell University, 15 reels.

Papers of R. M. T. Hunter, 1817–1887, University of Virginia, 13 reels.

Thaddeus Hyatt Papers, 1843–1898, Kansas State Historical Society, 2 reels.

Indian Language Collections of the Society of Jesus at the Oregon Province Archives: Alaska Native Languages and Pacific Northwest Tribes, Gonzaga University, 48 reels.

John Ireland Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 23 reels.

Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones Papers, Ohio Historical Society, 15 reels.

David Starr Jordan Papers, Stanford University, 184 reels.

Frank B. Kellogg Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 54 reels.

John Pendleton Kennedy Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 27 reels.

Claude Kitchin Papers, University of North Carolina, 42 reels.

Papers of Robert M. LaFollette, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 161 reels.

The Microfiche Edition of the Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Maryland Historical Society, 315 microfiche.

Lee Family Papers, University of Virginia, 8 reels.

Benjamin Lincoln Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 13 reels.

Lloyd Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 41 reels.

Papers of Henry Demarest Lloyd, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 52 reels.

Chester I. Long Papers, Kansas State Historical Society, 31 reels.

The Francis B. Loomis Papers, 1835–1959, Stanford University, 9 reels.

William Lowndes Papers, University of North Carolina, 2 reels.

John J. McCook Papers, Antiquarian & Landmarks Society, Inc., 14 reels.

Isaac McCoy Papers, 1808–1874, Kansas State Historical Society, 13 reels.

John J. McGilvra Papers, University of Washington, 4 reels.

Samuel Maxwell Papers, Nebraska State Historical Society, 8 reels.

Philip Mazzei: The Comprehensive Microform Edition of His Papers, 1730–1816, Fairleigh Dickinson University, 9 reels.

Jotham Meeker Papers, 1825–1864, Kansas State Historical Society, 2 reels.

Christopher Gustavus Memminger Papers, University of North Carolina, 1 reel.

Pierre Menard Collection, Illinois State Historical Library, 28 reels.

Robert A. Millikan Collection, California Institute of Technology, 81 reels.

James Monroe Papers in Virginia Repositories, University of Virginia, 13 reels.

Papers of Carlos Montezuma, American Historical Association, 9 reels.

Manuscript Collection, Morristown National Historical Park, 69 reels.

J. Sterling Morton Papers, 1849–1902, Nebraska State Historical Society, 78 reels.

Edgar Gardner Murphy Papers, University of North Carolina, 1 reel.

National Nonpartisan League Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 18 reels.

Nebraska Farmers' Alliance Papers, 1887–1901, Nebraska State Historical Society, 7 reels.

New England Emigrant Aid Company Papers, 1854–1909, Kansas State Historical Society, 9 reels.

Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621–1821, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, 22 reels.

Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821–1846, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, 42 reels.

Territorial Archives of New Mexico, 1846–1912, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, 189 reels.

John Nicholson Papers, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 21 reels.

Northern Pacific Land Department Records, Minnesota Historical Society, 38 reels.

Oregon Improvement Company Records, 1880–1896, University of Washington, 37 reels.

Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus: Alaska Mission Collection, Gonzaga University, 42 reels.

David Outlaw Papers, University of North Carolina, 1 reel.

The Collected Papers of Charles Willson Peale and His Family, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, 449 microfiche.

Thomas Penn Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 10 reels.

William Penn Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 14 reels.

Benjamin Franklin Perry Papers, University of North Carolina, 2 reels.

Richard Pettigrew Papers, Augustana College, 38 reels.

Timothy Pickering Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 69 reels.

William Plumer Papers, New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 reels.

John Henry Ingram's Poe Collection, University of Virginia, 9 reels.

Peter B. Porter Papers, Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, 13 reels.

John G. Pratt Papers, 1834–1899, Kansas State Historical Society, 12 reels.

Records of the Provincial Council, 1682–1776, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 26 reels.

Quincy, Wendell, Holmes and Upham Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 67 reels.

Alexander Ramsey Papers and Records, Minnesota Historical Society, 70 reels.

Private Papers of Charles and Sara T. D. Robinson, 1834–1911, Kansas State Historical Society, 13 reels.

Richard Rush Papers, Nassau Community College, 29 reels.

John Rutledge Papers, University of North Carolina, 2 reels.

Winthrop Sargent Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 7 reels.

William R. Shafter Papers, 1862–1938, Stanford University, 7 reels.

Lemuel Shaw Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 46 reels.

William Tecumseh Sherman Family Papers, 1808–1891, University of Notre Dame, 15 reels.

Henry Hastings Sibley Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 32 reels.

Correspondence and Records of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, IN, 52 reels.

Records of the Socialist Labor Party of America, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 39 reels.

Stevens Family Papers, New Jersey Historical Society, 46 reels.

Isaac Ingalls Stevens Papers, 1831–1862, University of Washington, 4 reels.

Ethelbert Stewart Papers, University of North Carolina, 2 reels.

Ezra Stiles Papers, Yale University, 22 reels.

Papers of Henry L. Stimson, Yale University, 169 reels.

Willard Straight Papers, Cornell University, 12 reels.

Lawrence Taliaferro Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 4 reels.

James Wickes Taylor Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, 10 reels.

Temperance and Prohibition Papers, University of Michigan, Ohio Historical Society, and Women's Christian Temperance Union, 415 reels.

M. Carey Thomas Papers, Bryn Mawr College, 217 reels.

Tuskegee Institute Newsclipping File, 1901–1966, Tuskegee Institute, 252 reels.

Virginia Gazette Daybooks, 1750–1752, University of Virginia, 1 reel.

Henry A. Wallace Papers at the University of Iowa, University of Iowa, 67 reels.

William H. Wallace Papers, 1851–1878, at the University of Washington Libraries, University of Washington, 1 reel.

Artemas Ward Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 5 reels.

David Bailie Warden Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 8 reels.

Henry Clay Warmoth Papers, University of North Carolina, 22 reels.

Washington Mill Company Papers, 1857–1888, University of Washington, 3 reels.

Washington Territorial Government Papers, 1853–1875, University of Washington, 1 reel.

Papers of Daniel Webster, Dartmouth College, 41 reels.

Papers of Eleazar Wheelock, Dartmouth College, 16 reels.

Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University, 149 reels.

William Wirt Papers, Maryland Historical Society, 24 reels.

Papers of the Women's Trade Union League and Its Principal Leaders, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 131 reels.

Benjamin Cudworth Yancey Papers, University of North Carolina, 16 reels.

Microforms in Progress

Charles E. Bessey Papers, University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

The Franklin Institute and the Making of Industrial America, The Franklin Institute.

*__The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957__, National Anthropological Archives ($23,764). Series I, Indians of the Alaska Northwest Coast, is complete in 30 reels.

John and Lugenia Burns Hope Papers, Morehouse College.

Edward M. House Diaries, Yale University.

Washington Matthews Papers, Wheelwright Museum.

*__John Muir Papers__, University of the Pacific ($6,933).

*__Oregon Province Archives Pacific Northwest Indian Mission Collection__, Gonzaga University ($56,800).

Panton, Leslie and Company Records, University of West Florida.

*__The Papers of the Society of American Indians, 1909–1924__, Juniata College ($18,000).

The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, University of Massachusetts.

General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben Papers, University of Pennsylvania.

*__Correspondence of Charles Sumner__, Pitzer College ($36,896).

Union Pacific Railroad Construction Records, Nebraska State Historical Society.

Martin Van Buren Papers, Pennsylvania State University.

*__Zebulon Baird Vance Papers__, Western Carolina University ($31,000).

Papers of Wisconsin Progressives, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Records Program

Introduction

The NHPRC's records program is 10 years old in 1984, young by Federal standards but already a veteran campaigner in the battle to save the nation's historical records from destruction. As Commission files reveal, the birth of the records program a decade ago was a protracted affair, though one of considerable interest.

Two factors loomed large in the origins of the records program: first, the approach of the American Revolution Bicentennial and the flurry of planning for its celebration; and, second, the legislative activities beginning in the mid-1960's and continuing through the 1970's that inaugurated Federal funding of historic preservation, the two National Endowments, and the Museum Services Act programs.

The first mention in Commission files of anything like a records program occurs in a proposed amendment to the Library Services and Construction Act introduced in 1969 by Congressman William Hathaway of Maine. The bill proposed $5 million in fiscal year 1970 for payments to States to establish and improve State archival programs. Allowable expenses included obtaining, preserving, appraising, displaying, cataloging, and duplicating official records of historical value. The proposed grant program would be administered by the Commissioner of Education in consultation with the Archivist of the United States. Apparently, the amendment died in committee.

Next in the files are suggestions emanating from the first meeting of the American Society for Legal History in Boston in 1971. In a memorandum to the Archivist, H. Bartholomew Cox, who at that time headed the Archives' Center for the Documentary Study of the American Revolution and who was chairman of the Preservation Committee of the American Society for Legal History, proposed a national Center for Documentary Preservation. Cox noted that legal historians were very concerned about aging county court records and that many private individuals and institutions held materials that were endangered and generally inaccessible to scholars. Cox elaborated his plan in a prospectus submitted for comment in January 1972. He proposed a Federally funded records program to begin a register of privately held documents, extend the survey of historical records begun under the WPA, provide technical assistance and mobile microfilming and laminating facilities, and make grants for document preservation to State and private institutions and even private individuals. The reaction within the National Archives was tentative and skeptical. The Deputy Archivist doubted that the Congress would create and fund such a center. He suggested however, that private foundations might be willing to lend support because of recent Internal Revenue Service rulings.

But Cox's draft had reached other interested parties, including officers of the American Society for Legal History; Charles E. Lee, president of the Society of American Archivists; and Samuel S. Silsby, Jr., Archivist of Maine. Early in 1972, Lee used his membership on an advisory panel of the Heritage '76 Committee of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to good effect. He seized the basics of Cox's lengthy proposal and presented to the panel a brief, hortatory paper and accompanying bill (drafted by Silsby) to establish a "National Historic Records Program." The panel responded with enthusiastic endorsement.

Silsby's draft, which was modeled on the 1966 legislation creating a grant program for the preservation of historic properties, gave the Archivist of the United States authority to make outright grants to States for surveys and planning and to make grants-in-aid ("matching" grants) for preservation work. States could spend funds on private as well as public documents, but they could not spend money for construction of buildings. In a memorandum to officers and council members of the Society of American Archivists, Lee invited critiques of the bill:

> Do you think that an Advisory Council of scholars should be included? Do you think, as I do, that if the states are going to do most of the work and provide half of the support, there should be a body representing the states at the policy-making level?
>
> * * * * *
>
> A National Historic Records Program involves more than the coordination of activities in the several states. Many matters (for example, a national guide to materials on the American Revolution or the development of a national computerized information-retrieval system) would have to be treated as unitary projects by the coordinating agency. Should these national projects which transcend state lines be the active work of the National Archives, or should some of them be turned over to other organizations—for instance the Library of Congress? I am inclined to think that the National Archives should serve as coordinator not only for state programs but also as coordinator of national projects of specialized organizations.

The Lee-Silsby initiative cast a wide net, including (as did Cox's plan) the idea of extending the sphere of interest beyond public records to privately held materials.

Many of the criticisms that Lee and Silsby received related to Silsby's original idea of placing the administration of the program in the hands of the Archivist of the United States and the various State agencies in charge of statewide archival programs. Edward Papenfuse, then a staff member of the American Historical Association and now Archivist of Maryland, suggested an alternative mechanism that later became an integral part of the records program, though not of the legislation itself: State review boards. The use of State review boards appointed by the Governors offered a solution in many States to leadership problems or bureaucratic subordination of the archival agency.

Critics also suggested that what was useful at the State level would be useful at the national level; namely, that administration of the program be entrusted to a government commission rather than the Archivist. Other suggestions were practical: the National Historic Records Commission should be empowered to develop national programs of its own, not just cordinate 50 State programs; and the enabling legislation should eliminate the possibility of using Federal money for building projects, the better to ensure passage by the Congress. By May, Silsby had prepared a new draft bill to create a 19-member National Historic Records Commission chaired by the Archivist of the United States. The Commission would administer a grant-in-aid program to States, communities, institutions, and individuals to encourage better preservation of historical documents nationwide.

Later that month, with the strong support of two of its members, James Biddle, a stalwart of the historic preservation movement, and Rutgers University history professor Richard McCormick, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission unanimously recommended the National Historic Records Program for consideration and appropriate action by the President and the Congress. After further revisions of the draft, Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts introduced the National Historic Records Commission bill (S. 1293) on March 19, 1973, barely a year after Lee and Silsby had begun work.

In late spring, the first critical analysis of the bill appeared in the form of a memorandum to his superiors from the assistant general counsel of the General Services Administration (parent agency of the National Archives). He noted:

> . . . there appears to be a large overlap between the functions of the proposed Commission and those of the National Historical Publications Commission; that although the NHPC may not be performing all of these functions at this time, it appears to have the statutory jurisdiction to do so in the future. . . .

A senior staff member of Congressman Jack Brooks' Committee on Government Operations suggested the same thing to Lee; and both Chairman Brooks and Congressman Frank Horton, the ranking Republican, expressed strong interest in combining the proposed National Historic Records Commission with the existing NHPC.

In January 1974, draft legislation to establish a "NHP&RC" circulated for comment within the Archives. In April, Congressman Brooks wrote to James Rhoads, Archivist of the United States:

> . . . I am not certain that the existing legislation does not already provide for most of what is hoped to be accomplished.
>
> It should be possible to accomplish this objective by making minor changes in the Act. I would suggest that this goal might perhaps be achieved by an amendment changing the name of the Commission to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, adding a couple of members to the Commission to represent the State Archivists, and increasing the funding level by one or two million dollars.

Rhoads agreed but noted that "many persons . . . had hoped for a larger commitment of funds than you have suggested." The measure of the difference is revealed in the original planning documents, which postulated a historic records program with a budget of $10 million in its first year and $50 million by its fifth.

From that point, the Brooks-Horton legislation moved rapidly to introduction on July 10 and hearings a week later. The Senate's companion bill was introduced on October 8 by Claiborne Pell, a member of the NHPC, and cosponsored by Senators Allen, Brock, Brooke, and Muskie. The bill attracted strong bipartisan support and was signed into law by President Ford on December 22, 1974.

The new legislation changed the old National Historical Publications Commission into the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and enlarged the membership by four, including two appointees each from the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History. The Commission established a second grant program for historical records alongside the existing program for documentary publications. Within the year, the records program staff and Commission prepared and promulgated formal regulations creating the existing network of State historical records advisory boards and State coordinators.

Profile: Chicago Records Project

In September 1983, the Commission awarded the Illinois State Archives a 2-year matching grant of $74,000 to survey and schedule the records of Chicago and Cook County, a metropolitan area with a population of 5,253,000. In 1982, a statewide survey and assessment had singled out this area as suffering the most critical records problem in Illinois. No archival program for the records existed; no records management systems were in place.

As a result of the Commission grant, matched by the Illinois secretary of state, progress has been swift, and the rewards, in terms of records accessioned, have been great. The long-dormant Cook County Local Records Commission was revived to approve disposition of the records surveyed, and four project records analysts were hired. The analysts, working under the supervision of the Local Records Unit of the Illinois State Archives, have already scheduled 104,000 cubic feet of city and county records.

City agencies whose records have been surveyed and scheduled include the Board of Education, Transit Authority, Public Library, Planning Commission, Commission on Historical Architectural Landmarks, Fine Arts Council, Municipal Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund, Fire and Police Departments, Metropolitan Sanitary District, Office of the City Clerk, Municipal Reference Library, and the Departments of Aviation, Consumer Services, Health, Housing, Inspectional Services, Municipal Investigations, Personnel, Public Safety, Senior Services, Sewers, and Streets and Sanitation.

A most significant discovery occurred as a direct result of the survey performed in the city clerk's office. Fully 1,500 cubic feet of records, dating from 1833—when Chicago was incorporated—to 1940, were discovered in a warehouse on the west side of the city. These records include approximately 1,150 cubic feet of unbound proceedings of the city council, with an additional 350 cubic feet of supplementary bound records. The city clerk approved retention of these records, and they are now in the custody of the Illinois State Archives in Springfield.

Never used for research purposes and commonly thought to have been destroyed, these city council proceedings survived unscathed the Chicago fire of 1871, and they are in unbroken sequence for the entire period. They document virtually every element of public business transacted by the city government. Tax rolls, election returns (voting in Illinois was viva voce before 1845, so these records are particularly valuable), reports of elected and appointed officials, petitions, litigation, school records, land sales, annexations, and plats are all included in the proceedings. Bound records consist of ordinances, minutes of the council, and records of municipalities subsequently annexed by Chicago. Even the original vote of incorporation—12 in favor, 1 opposed—was found among the documents.

These records will constitute the core of a regional archives for Chicago and Cook County, and will form a part of the Illinois Regional Archives Depository System (IRAD). Existing automated controls over IRAD are being extended to the city and county records accessioned by the Illinois State Archives as a result of the records survey. In addition, the city and county agencies that have been surveyed and scheduled have now adopted records management procedures, thus easing the burden of handling the vast quantities of records they generate daily.

Profile: Nantucket Historical Association Project

In 1984 the Nantucket Historical Association received Commission support to preserve and make available a small and valuable collection of manuscripts and photographs documenting the history of Nantucket Island. Located 30 miles south of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, the island was settled in the 1660's by men and women fleeing Puritan restrictions in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The island soon developed into a major center for whaling, but with the decline of that industry in the 1850's, it became a backwater for the next 100 years. A recent revival in tourism has dramatically increased the island's population and land values.

Among the collections receiving Commission funding are 18th- and 19th-century logs of whaling and trading ships; minutes of Quaker meetings from 1707 to 1944; papers of Nantucket notables such as Maria Mitchell, America's first woman astronomer; 18th- and 19th-century vital records of all Nantucket families; and turn-of-the-century photographs of architecture, industries, and social gatherings on the island. The collections are housed at the Peter Foulger Museum, one of 12 historic sites administered on the island by the Nantucket Historical Association. The association also cosponsors educational programs for academic credit. The University of Florida offers courses on Nantucket architecture and historic preservation, and the University of Massachusetts gives a seminar every summer on the island's history.

Like many small New England historical societies, the association has historically important collections that date back to the early colonial period. Similar to many of these societies, the association has never employed a permanent archivist, thus its holdings have not been fully accessible to researchers. The NHPRC grant will support an archivist for 2 years to remedy this situation. The association has promised to continue the position permanently with its own funds.

During the grant period, the archivist will visit other New England societies with whaling collections to exchange information and to develop common collecting policies. The societies are Mystic Seaport in Mystic, CT, the Peabody Museum and Essex Institute in Salem, MA, the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum in New Bedford, MA, and the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, RI. Further information about the project is available from the Nantucket Historical Association, Old Town Building, Nantucket, MA 02554.

Boys' Club on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, about 1895. The Club provided manual training and wholesome entertainment while seeking to improve its members' habits, manners, and morals. The historical photograph is one of 10,000 held by the Nantucket Historical Association. In 1984 the NHPRC made a grant to the association to preserve, make available, and establish an archival program for portions of the association's manuscript and photograph holdings.

Profile: The New York Judicial Records Project

In 1984 the NHPRC recommended a grant to the New York State Office of Court Administration for a project to develop and implement a comprehensive records disposition and archives program for the New York State Unified Court System. Administered in cooperation with the New York State Archives, the project will last 30 months and will involve upwards of three-quarters of a million cubic feet of records, dating from 1664 to the present, from more than 2,700 town, village, city, district, and State courts.

Prior to 1978, when constitutional amendments established a new, centralized system of court administration and the State Archives became operational, New York's judicial recordkeeping was uncoordinated and lacking in centralized management. Many factors, such as the diversity and geographical dispersion of the multifaceted court system, inadequate State statutes and controls, and confusion over lines of responsibility, contributed to the problem.

Since that time the State Archives has assumed responsibility for archival preservation of all State Government records, including judicial records. Moreover, the Office of Court Administration, the new central administrative authority for the court system, has begun development of a records management program for certain key records under its jurisdiction.

The NHPRC-funded project is laying the groundwork for a comprehensive archives and records program for the court records of New York by providing staff and other resources essential for planning, creation of retention schedules, implementation of recommendations, and stimulation of ongoing program support. Two advisory units guide the work. The Judicial Records Disposition Committee makes policy, while the Judicial Records Disposition Working Group focuses on operations support.

In addition to the fulfillment of such project goals as preparation of series-level retention and disposition schedules and planning for archival preservation and microfilming, the Office of Court Administration and the State Archives foresee the growth of working relationships with constituent organizations and individuals, such as county, town, and municipal clerks, judges associations, and statewide law librarians associations.

Progress reports are being published in the Office of Court Administration newsletter, the journal of the New York State Bar Association, the New York Historical Records Advisory Board/State Archives newsletter, and in the newsletters of New York's municipal government associations. Release of the project's final report in 1987 will coincide with New York's annual Law Day celebration, when the Office of Court Administration and the State Archives will jointly host an exhibit and a judicial records conference.

New York's judicial records are a significant source for lawyers, judges, historians, social scientists, and a wide range of other users. The New York Judicial Records Project is ensuring that these documents will be preserved and available for the future. For further information contact the New York State Office of Court Administration, 270 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

Records Grants Awarded, Fiscal Year 1984

State Agencies

Connecticut Historical Society/Connecticut State Historical Records Advisory Board, Hartford: a supplemental grant of $8,587 for their joint project to develop an archival education network in Connecticut and other New England States, publish a resources handbook, conduct workshops, and hold conferences.

District of Columbia Government, Washington: $32,652 to establish an archival program for the District.

Illinois State Archives, Springfield: a supplemental grant of $49,000 to continue its survey of the historical public records of Chicago and Cook County.

Iowa State Historical Department, Des Moines: $25,000 to refine and revise draft retention schedules in a one-volume manual, and to provide training workshops in schedule use for public officials.

Maryland Historical Records Advisory Board, Annapolis: $25,000 to analyze the current condition of historical records in the State, identify problems, and frame potential solutions.

Mississippi Department of Archives, Jackson: $29,251 to arrange and describe its Channel 3 newsfilm collection, including development of a computer-based descriptive system.

Montana Historical Society, Helena: $38,427 to initiate a local public records program in the State.

New York State Office of Court Administration, New York, NY: $197,300 for the New York judicial records disposition and archival development project. During the course of the 30-month project, the staff will analyze records disposition and archival needs in the Unified Court System, prepare a report with recommendations for a comprehensive archives and records program for the courts, begin scheduling and disposition in high-priority areas, and establish a formal administrative relationship between the in-house court program and the New York State Archives.

Oregon Historical Records Advisory Board, Portland: $25,000 to analyze the current condition of historical records in the State, identify problems, and frame potential solutions.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg: $213,539 to conduct a statewide county records survey, create a machine-readable data base of the information gathered, and prepare a series of reports, including a report on microfilm generated by county governments.

Rhode Island Historical Records Advisory Board, Providence: $24,400 to analyze the current condition of historical records in the State, identify problems, and frame potential solutions.

Washington State Archives, Olympia: $110,500 to bring under intellectual and physical control originals or microfilm copies of all civil, criminal, and probate case files created during the Territorial period of the State's history, 1853-89.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison. $55,502 to develop and test a comprehensive coordinated archives and manuscripts collecting program for the society and its Area Research Center network.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison: $70,000 to develop and implement an integrated on-line information management system for the administration of its archives and manuscript holdings.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison: $12,775 for a working conference of representatives of institutions involved in development and implementation of the USMARC Format for Archival and Manuscripts Control. A report outlining institutional practices and discussing areas of conflict and consensus will be issued.

Local Government Agencies

County of Orange, Santa Ana, CA: $45,347 to establish an archival component in its county government records management system.

Iron Range Research Center, Eveleth, MN: $22,971 to survey, appraise, and transfer to the center the records of 20 municipalities in the Mesabi Iron Range area of Minnesota.

Colleges and Universities

Augustana College, Rock Island, IL: $25,100 for the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center to collect and/or microfilm materials relating to Swedish-American immigration, history, and culture.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS: $8,000 to complete the microfilming of a selected portion of the J.B. Watkins land mortgage company records.

Mount Saint Joseph Female Ursuline Academy, Maple Mount, KY: $20,000 for its archival development and training project.

University of Louisville, KY: $10,718 to evaluate, arrange, describe, and selectively microfilm the historical records of the *Louisville Defender,* a black newspaper founded in 1933, and the personal papers of its former editor, Frank L. Stanley, Sr.

University of Baltimore, MD: $55,000 to inventory, arrange, and preserve the A.S. Abell collection, consisting of 3,500 hours of local television newsfilm.

President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA: $136,098 to conduct a comprehensive survey of the university's holdings of archives and manuscript materials, and to enter survey data into the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the national on-line computer system of the Research Libraries Group.

Smith College, Northampton, MA: $2,150 for a photograph consultant to advise on preservation, arrangement, description, and future accessions for photographs in the Sophia Smith Collection and the Smith College Archives.

Michigan State University, East Lansing: $52,907 to develop computer software for the manipulation of data in the USMARC Format for Archival and Manuscripts Control. The software will be designed to run on microcomputers using the MS/DOS operating system.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, MN: $5,525 to arrange and describe Swedish-American archival materials in the college archives and in the archives of the Minnesota Synod–Lutheran Church in America.

Montana State University, Bozeman: $6,315 to preserve and make available the M.L. Wilson photograph collection. Produced by agricultural economist M.L. Wilson and his assistants, the photos depict agriculture and rural life in Montana during the 1920's.

New York University Libraries, New York, NY: $114,671 to conduct on-site surveys of the records of approximately 500 New York City labor organizations.

Wright State University, Dayton, OH: $9,836 to preserve and make available photographs dated 1898 to 1935, depicting the Miami Conservancy District.

Cheyney University, Cheyney, PA: $2,900 for consultation on the development of a university archives and records management program. Founded in 1837, Cheyney is the nation's oldest black public university.

University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia: $19,700 to produce a manual for anthropologists and archaeologists on the creation, care, and storage of field records to ensure archival permanence.

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA: $36,268 to make preservation copies of cellulose nitrate negatives in the Archives of Industrial Society. The negatives

Fifth Street west of Clinton Street in Dayton, OH, during the March 1913 flood. The flood provided the impetus for creating the Miami Conservancy District (MCD), a pioneering flood control program. A 1984 NHPRC grant is assisting Wright State University to microfilm this and 9,000 other images in the MCD collection, dated 1898–1935. The microfilm is designed as a means to preserve and make the collection available for research.

document the urban and industrial history of Pittsburgh in the 1920's and 1930's.

Oglala Lakota College, Kyle, SD: $46,835 to establish and administer an archives and records management program for the Oglala Sioux tribe.

Cumberland College of Tennessee, Lebanon: $26,084 to develop an archives and records management program for its institutional records.

George Mason University, Fairfax, VA: $15,425 to produce preservation and reference microforms of nitrate negatives in the Federal Theatre Project collection.

Gallaudet College, Washington, DC: $34,527 to survey the noncurrent records of schools for the deaf in the United States.

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY: $39,750 for research into improving the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) test procedure for determining the archival quality of photographic filing enclosures.

Public and Special Libraries

Birmingham Public Library, Birmingham, AL: $74,379 to establish a records management/archives program for the City of Birmingham and to provide a model for other large cities in Alabama, none of which currently have such a program.

Yolo County Library, Woodland, CA: $33,350 to develop the Yolo County Archives, a local public records facility.

St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis, MO: $50,000 to arrange and describe the Barriger Railroad Papers Collection, assembled by John W. Barriger III over a 60-year career in railroading.

Private Historical Societies, Museums, and Archives

McFarland Historical State Park Advisory Committee, Tempe, AZ: $8,500 to process the papers of former U.S. Senator (1941-53) Ernest W. McFarland.

Eleutherian Mills–Hagley Foundation, Wilmington, DE: $168,792 to identify and preserve the historical records of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, IL: $30,000 to process its small manuscript collections and to develop an automated descriptive system using a microcomputer.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston: $4,139 to preserve and make available glass negatives in the Henry Wheeler, Arthur Shurcliff, and Francis Blake collections. Included are negatives of important historical buildings in many Massachusetts towns and negatives depicting the work of Shurcliff, a noted landscape architect.

Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, MA: $20,247 to preserve and make available portions of its manuscript and photograph holdings and to establish an archival program for these holdings.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Museum, Flint, MI: $1,492 for consultation on the arrangement, description, and maintenance of the Genesee County Historical Society Collection, which includes major materials relating to Flint's automotive industry.

St. Louis County Historical Society, Duluth, MN: $3,082 for two photograph consultants to advise on improved preservation and availability of the society's collection of 40,000 photographs.

Kansas City Museum Association, Kansas City, MO: $60,695 to develop a coherent program and access system for its archives and manuscripts.

Webster Groves Historical Society, Webster Groves, MO: $2,290 for consulting services to advise on the design of the society's new meeting room/archives building, to evaluate the collection and acquisition policies, and to assist in planning a local records survey.

Paulist Fathers Archives, New York, NY: $1,000 for a consultant to review the functions of the archives, giving particular attention to the adequacy of finding aids, conservation measures, and physical facilities.

Albright–Knox Art Gallery, Buffalo, NY: $34,691 to develop an archives and records management program for the records of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and those of the gallery.

Oregon Historical Society, Portland: $27,000 to complete the preparation of a computer-based cataloging system for its historical photograph collection.

Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, TX: $93,963 to develop an archives program for its institutional records.

Park–McCullough House, North Bennington, VT: $1,850 for a consultant to advise the Southwestern Vermont Regional Archive Committee on the establishment of a regional archives center. The committee is a consortium of five institutions in Bennington County.

Appalachian Consortium, Inc., Boone, NC: $25,599 to survey repositories in south central Appalachia for information on their needs, programs, and holdings; prepare and distribute a directory of manuscript sources for Appalachian studies; and conduct a 2-day workshop in archival conservation for manuscript custodians.

Other Grants

National Federation of Abstracting & Information Services, Philadelphia, PA: $1,416 for a consultant to determine which of the organization's records are permanently valuable and to recommend the most feasible approach for their retention, arrangement, and use in an archival setting.

Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, PA: $1,948 for a consultant to review systems and procedures for the diocesan archives program.

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: $144,334 to continue the work of the National Advisory Committee on the Management, Preservation, and Use of Local Government Records, and to produce a slide/tape presentation, pamphlet, and guide to managing local records.

National Business League, Washington, DC: $3,980 for a survey of NBL records by a Tuskegee Institute archivist and for a consultant to prepare a records manual for the league's records. The manual will include procedures for the systematic transfer of the league's records to Tuskegee.

Society of American Archivists, Chicago, IL: $30,000 for the society's Task Force on Goals and Priorities for the Profession to develop recommendations for a continuing planning process.

Northeast Document Conservation Center, Andover, MA: $27,220 to prepare an administrator's guide to preservation microfilming.

National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators: $23,100 to the State coordinators' steering committee of NASARA to fund travel and per diem for six meetings over a 2-year period.

National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators: supplemental funding of $7,207 to conduct a seminar for recipients of second-round assessment and reporting grants, and to publish consultant reports for each of the assessment areas.

Educational Activities

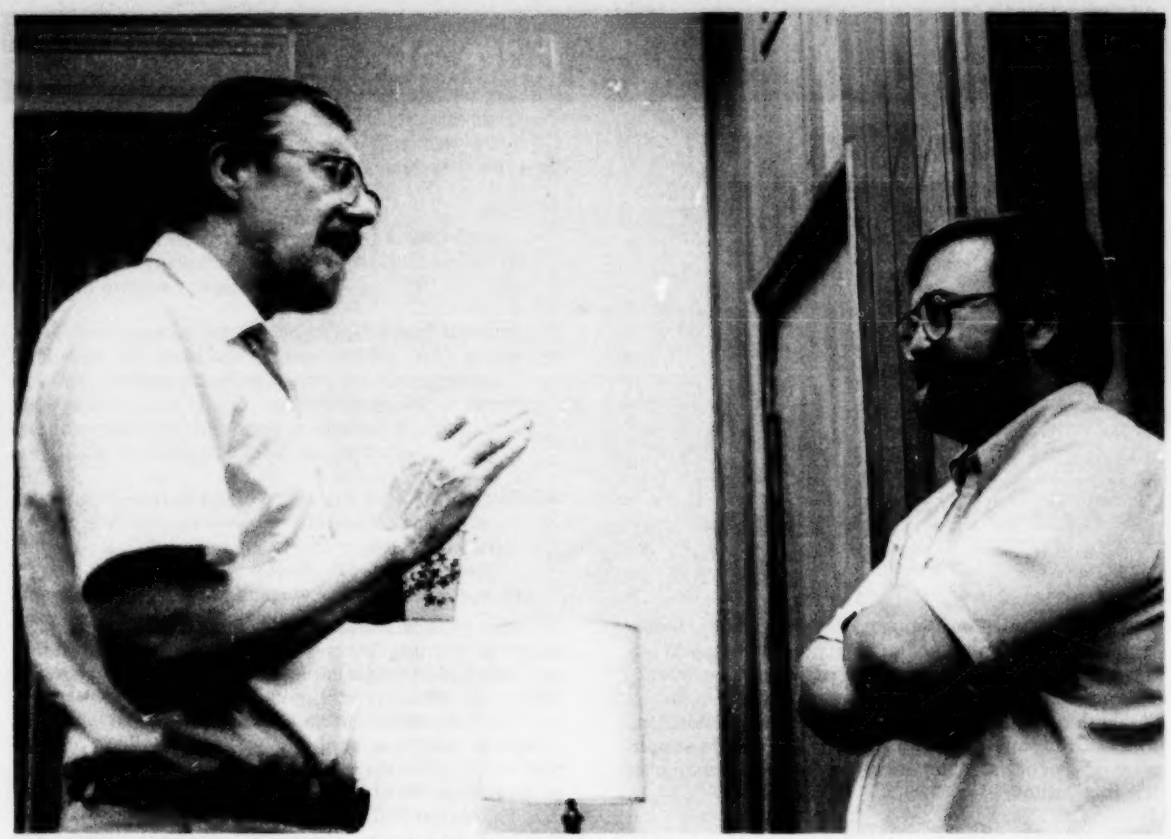
The Commission's educational program includes an annual 2-week editing institute, fellowships in advanced historical editing, and a periodic newsletter. The editing institute is supported largely from gift funds donated by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and both the institute and the fellowships are supplemented by cost-sharing arrangements with cosponsoring institutions.

Editing Institute

The Commission held its 13th annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents from June 17 to 29. Jointly sponsored by the Commission, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, the institute brought 17 interns to the Madison campus to work under the direction of experienced editors. The visiting and resident faculty (and their institutional affiliation) consisted of Kenneth Bowling (Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, George Washington University), Elizabeth Hall Witherell (Writings of Henry D. Thoreau, University of California), Richard Leffler (Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, University of Wisconsin), Lucy T. Brown (Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, University of Wisconsin), Deborah Neubeck (Minnesota Historical Society), John Y. Simon (Ulysses S. Grant papers, Southern Illinois University), Larry Bland (George C. Marshall papers, George Marshall Research Foundation), Dorothy A. Wartenberg and Kathy Fuller (National Endowment for the Humanities), Michael E. Stevens (State Records of South Carolina series, South Carolina Department of Archives and History), Raymond W. Smock (Bicentennial Office, U.S. House of Representatives, and president of the Association for Documentary Editing), and Commission staff.

The institute provides theoretical and practical training in the fundamentals of modern documentary editing to interested scholars, junior or novice documentary editors, librarians, archivists, and others. A series of morning lectures supplements transcription and annotation projects performed under the supervision of the resident editors. Some of the subjects covered were organization and control of documents, transcription, selection, annotation, the use of computers and word-processing applications, and the publication of an edition.

The interns this year were Robert Alexander, professor of art history, University of Iowa; D. Louise Cook, director, Library and Archives, Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change; Enid Douglass, director, Claremont Graduate School Oral History Program, and associate editor of the Salmon P. Chase papers; Robert Hall, professor of history, University of Maryland at Baltimore County; Rick Hendricks, assistant editor of the Diego de Vargas journals, University of New Mexico; Mark Higbee, assistant editor of the Albert Gallatin papers, Baruch College; Thomas Horrocks, editorial assistant for the Charles Darwin letters, American Philosophical Society; Liliane Krasean, independent contractor, Indiana Historical Society, translating and editing the Hyacinth and Charles B. Lasselle Collection; Sara Leuchter, staff member, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Donald Nielsen, assistant editor, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston; James Ritter, chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of Paris at St. Denis, and member of the editorial board of the French edition of the Albert Einstein papers; Morey Rothberg, editor of the J. Franklin Jameson papers, American Historical Association and Library of Congress; Thomas Thalken, Herbert Hoover papers, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association; the three NHPRC documentary editing fellows for 1984–85: Barbara Bair (Marcus Garvey papers, University of California at Los Angeles), Susan Bowler (Nathanael Greene papers, Rhode Island Historical Society), and Wendy Hamand (Ulysses S. Grant papers, Southern Illinois University); and graduate student Earl Mulderink, III (University of Wisconsin). All are working on editorial projects.



Robert Alexander, professor of art history at the University of Iowa (on the left), talks with Larry I. Bland, editor of the George C. Marshall papers, at the 1984 editing institute. Dr. Bland served as one of three resident advisers at the institute.

Fellowships

In an effort to introduce young scholars to the profession of historical editing, the Commission has since 1966 awarded fellowships to doctoral-level students of American history or civilization for year-long editorial training. To date, more than 70 men and women have been trained by editors of Commission-supported or endorsed projects, and approximately one-third have subsequently made careers in historical editing.

The Mellon Foundation's generous support for the fellowship program ended in 1982 after 6 years. Efforts by the staff to raise private funds to keep the program going were unsuccessful, and the Commission voted to use appropriated funds. Three fellowships at $15,000 each, plus fringe benefits, were offered, and the following winners were chosen by the editors of the project with which they are spending 10 months beginning in the summer of 1984:

Barbara Bair (Ph.D. candidate, Brown University), The Papers of Marcus Garvey

Susan Bowler (Ph.D. candidate, Northwestern University), The Papers of Nathanael Greene

Wendy Hamand (Ph.D. candidate, University of Illinois), The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant

Newsletter

Three issues of the Commission newsletter, *Annotation*, were published in fiscal year 1984. It was circulated at no charge to approximately 3,000 libraries, historical societies, editorial projects, State historical records advisory board members, and others. The newsletter has been effective in announcing publications and records grants, promulgating Commission policies, publicizing newly published documentary editions, and otherwise educating the public to recent developments in documentary preservation and publication.

Research Staff

The Commission's publications research staff provides research and reference service to editors of Commission-supported book and microform editions. The staff conducts historical research at the National Archives, the Library of Congress, historical societies, reference libraries, and other repositories of historical documents.

During the past year, the staff continued searching the vast holdings of the National Archives for documentary materials relating to active and anticipated publication projects. The research staff offered guidance to project editors on questions involving the nature and quantity of documents pertinent to research, methods of searching, and ways of efficiently reproducing documents. It also provided information on the location of particular holdings at other institutions and responded to diverse reference questions. Several projects also required special assistance in locating, examining, and copying materials, including records of limited accessibility. Along with research help, whether given in writing or in person, the staff provided editors with electrostatic copies of documents needed in their work. In all, the staff assisted some 50 projects in 1984.

The research staff maintains a sizable microform lending library. Its holdings consist of National Archives microfilm publications, film prepared by the research staff and project research associates, and microforms acquired from other sources. Copies are provided on interlibrary loan to Commission projects.

At the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, the Commission staff monitors new acquisitions, arranges for the photocopying of documents, and in other ways assists Commission-supported projects.

Records of the staff's systematic search of manuscript collections at the Library of Congress are available in the Research Office, Room 300, National Archives Building. Begun in 1959, the search is an attempt to examine all collections and cite all documents written by or to the historic persons listed in the Commission's 1954 *Report to the President.* Over the years, the list expanded to include more than 350 names. The research staff sends copies of its lists of citations to the active projects and to the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, where they constitute an important research tool for the Library staff and readers. The staff has completed the systematic search for the period 1825–75 and has completed most of the search for the 1740–1825 period.

The research staff participates in training programs for National Archives employees and supervises volunteer student interns. The number of volunteer hours spent in service to the research staff now totals more than 5,500. Participants in both programs receive guidance and instruction about archival and research techniques and an introduction to the work of the Commission.

Members of the research staff visited several Commission-supported projects in 1984 to monitor progress and offer suggestions on research questions. They also participated in academic activities and professional meetings. Finally, they served other Government agencies plus private historical and educational organizations as members of, or consultants to, committees and panels.

Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories

Publication of the second edition of the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States* has been tentatively scheduled for 1986. This date is 3 years after the original target date of 1983. Personnel cuts in 1981, which eliminated the four positions assigned to the publication, caused the delay. Since that time, staff members on temporary reassignment from their regular duties have worked on the *Directory* project. In 1984, as records grant proposals increased dramatically, almost all of the staff's time was diverted from the *Directory.*

The lack of personnel necessitates that the final editing and correcting of the *Directory's* computerized file be contracted out to a photocomposition firm. Once the file is error-free, the contractor will produce a photocomposition tape for printing the final product. The second edition will contain 4,800 entries, a substantial increase over the 2,675 in the *Directory's* 1978 edition. The entries provide basic information on institutions, including addresses, phone numbers, hours of service, archival and manuscript holdings, and titles of finding aids. The *Directory's* first edition won high marks from reviewers, and the second edition is expected to be equally well received.

The Commission: A Brief Chronology, 1887-1974

March 3, 1887. Congress appoints a commission composed of the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and directs it to report on historical manuscripts of the Federal Government and the policy to be pursued in their publication. The commission apparently never met.

1891. In the annual report of the American Historical Association, historian J. Franklin Jameson publishes a paper on the expenditures of the Federal Government in behalf of U.S. history. In the report Jameson advocates a commission with "power to edit and publish not only materials in the possession of the Government, but also those which are in private existence."

November 23, 1905. Jameson writes to Gifford Pinchot, who had been appointed to the Keep Commission, a body considering, among other things, the care of departmental records and the publication of historical materials. Jameson draws Pinchot's attention to commissions in European countries, especially the Netherlands, whose Queen had created a "Commission of Advice for National Historical Publications" in 1903. The Dutch commission, he notes, had issued a report in 1904 recommending a systematic survey of the whole field of Dutch history and a program of documentary publication.

December 13, 1907. Jameson writes to Secretary of State Elihu Root, pointing out President Theodore Roosevelt's support of the idea of a commission on documentary publication. Nearly every European country, and also Canada, has such a commission, he notes. "It is an accepted function of governments, and needs no defense."

January 11, 1909. A Committee on Department Methods, charged by President Roosevelt to find "a more systematic and effective method of dealing with the problem of documentary historical publications," issues a report to the President. Signed by Worthington C. Ford, Chairman, as well as Charles M. Andrews, Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew McLaughlin, Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Jameson, the report includes a draft bill for a Commission on National Historical Publications. In discussing the role of the Federal Government in sponsoring documentary publication, the authors of the report conclude: "It will have been perceived that we are by no means disposed to recommend that it confine its historical publications to materials which are in its own possession. That would be an unscientific course, substituting, for such standards as make for rational completeness, criteria dependent on the accidents of deposit or ownership." In recommending the creation of a commission, the authors discuss other commissions in Britain, France, the German States, Hungary, Russia, Italy, and especially the Netherlands. The report recommends a commission of 8 or 9 members chosen from the American Historical Association and an annual appropriation of $100,000 for publishing at least 10 octavo volumes.

December 15, 1909. Representative Samuel McCall introduces H.R. 15428, proposing a Commission on National Historical Publications. The Commission is to have nine members with authority "to defray, out of such appropriations as Congress may from time to time make to said commission, the cost of preparing and printing at the Government Printing Office such volumes of material for American history as it may deem most useful."

January 5, 1910. The Committee on the Library of the House debates the McCall bill, H.T. Colenbrander of The Hague testifies on the experience of the Dutch Commission on National Historical Publications. Charles F. Adams suggests a salaried secretary for the Commission. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, suggests that the Commission might be located in the Library of Congress Building. He also remarks that the Commission "would consider not merely the material in the possession of the Government, but material in private hands."

April 13, 1910. The House bill is reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1000). It calls for a secretary at $2,000 a year and expenses for Commission members, the total not to exceed $10,000. The Commission is to have nine members appointed by the President to 4-year terms. "The common experience of civilized governments has perfectly well proved that all this is best done by intrusting the general supervision of a government's historical publications to a small and relatively permanent commission of experts, men whose lives are occupied in universities or elsewhere with historical pursuits, and to whom it is a vital matter that their tasks should be wisely chosen and rightly performed." There is no further record of action on the bill.

April 28, 1911. Senator Elihu Root introduces S. 1773, calling for a commission of five to be appointed by the President to 4-year terms. Other provisions are the same as the McCall bill. Apparently, Congress took no further action on the bill.

June 19, 1934. Congress passes and President Franklin Roosevelt signs "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes." The same act establishes the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) with power to "make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as it deems appropriate for printing or otherwise recording at the public expense." The Commission is to have seven members: the Archivist of the United States as Chairman; one representative each from the War Department, Library of Congress, Navy Department, State Department; and two representatives from the American Historical Association (AHA). There is no provision for a secretary or staff, and no funds are to be appropriated for publications for another 30 years.

January 29, 1935. The Commission meets for the first time. The members are R. D. W. Connor, Chairman; Hunter Miller, State; W. D. Smith, War; Dudley Knox, Navy; J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress; and St. George L. Sioussat and Dumas Malone, AHA. The Commission adopts a resolution calling for a publication on the origins of the Constitution.

March 17, 1936. The Commission sends a report to Congress recommending a plan of publication for a documentary edition on the origins of the Constitution. Documents for this project would be gathered from institutions all over the world.

March 22, 1939. The House Committee on the Library holds hearings on H.R. 5024, a bill to authorize a project to collect, edit, and prepare for printing documents on the ratification of the Constitution. The bill calls for a maximum of $50,000 for the project, not more than $25,000 in any 1 year. Congress takes no action.

1949. Responding to recommendations of the Hoover Commission, Congress passes the Federal Property Administrative Services Act, which establishes the General Services Administration and transfers both the National Archives and the National Historical Publications Commission to it.

May 17, 1950. Impressed by volume 1 of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson,* President Harry Truman proposes a comprehensive program for the publication of the public and private writings of persons who have contributed greatly to the development of the United States.

September 5, 1950. Congress passes the Federal Records Act. It increases the membership of the Commission from 7 to 11 and charges the Commission to "cooperate with and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving and, when it deems such action to be desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States."

January 2, 1951. In the Commission report to the President on its history and functions, Executive Director Philip M. Hamer notes: "During the existence of the National Archives Establishment as an independent agency of the Government (1934–49), the National Historical Publications Commission was not considered to be subordinate to the National Archives but was rather a quasi-independent commission closely 'related to' it." The report also notes: "The Commission is intended to be, in effect, a national staff agency for activities in the fields of collecting, preserving, editing, and publishing historical materials. . . . If it fully accepts its responsibilities, the Commission can establish itself in a position of recognized and effective leadership."

May 1951. The NHPC sends to President Truman a report proposing a national program for the publication of the papers of U.S. leaders. The report recommends that the Commission encourage organizations to undertake projects, assist existing projects in assembling copies of documents, establish editorial standards, and cooperate with State and local agencies and organizations in securing necessary funding.

June 1957. A subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration debates House Joint Resolution 233. The resolution encourages cooperation between the NHPC and private and State historical commissions and agencies and appropriate libraries, historical societies, universities, corporations, foundations, and civic organizations in forwarding a national publications program.

July 28, 1964. Public Law 88–383 launches the NHPC grant program. For the first time the Commission has funds to sponsor documentary projects. John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, remarks that the Commission's program "touches the concerns of all who hold positions of responsibility in public life, indeed of every thoughtful citizen."

September 30, 1964. After the inauguration of the Commission grant program, the Ford Foundation makes a $2 million award to the Commission in behalf of five Founding Fathers projects—the Adams family papers, the Benjamin Franklin papers, the Alexander Hamilton papers, the Thomas Jefferson papers, and the James Madison papers.

December 22, 1974. With the passage of Public Law 93–536, the Commission becomes the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The new legislation allows the Commission to undertake projects relating to the collection, arrangement, and description of historical records in addition to its continuing publications function. The NHPRC soon establishes a historical records advisory board in each State, a Governor-appointed group of archivists, historians, records managers, librarians, elected and appointed government officials, and other professionals. Serving as unpaid volunteers, the boards are to review records grant applications and coordinate the overall strategies for improving archival and recordkeeping functions within the States. The creation of the boards assures the Commission a Federal-State partnership for its records program.

Financial Statement and Grant Statistics

Financial Statement

	PUBLICATIONS	RECORDS	TOTAL
Balance forward September 30, 1983	$ 916,757	$ 916,757	$1,833,514
Funds made available through FY 1984 Continuing Resolution	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Unexpended grant funds returned	1,566	27,554	29,120
Total available funds, FY 1984	$2,918,323	$2,944,311	$5,862,634
FY 1984 grants	2,872,242	2,533,334	5,405,576
Balance as of September 30, 1984	$ 46,081	$ 410,977	$ 457,058

Publications Program Proposals and Grants, FY 1984

Editorial Proposals Submitted	104
Editorial Proposals Receiving Funding	92
Editorial Funding Requested	$3,333,278
Editorial Funding Awarded	$2,872,242
Average Editorial Grant Request	$32,051
Average Editorial Grant Awarded	$31,220

Records Program Proposals and Grants, FY 1984

Records Proposals Received	108
Records Proposals Receiving Funding	65
Records Funding Requested	$5,286,241
Records Funding Awarded	$2,533,334
Average Records Grant Request	$48,947
Average Records Grant Awarded	$38,974
Grants for:	
State Projects	54
Regional Projects	1
National Projects	10
Grants to:	
State Government Agencies	15
Local Government Agencies	2
Colleges and Universities	21
Public and Special Libraries	3
Private Museums, Archives, and Historical Societies	15
Other Types of Institutions	9
States in Which Projects Were Funded in FY 1984	31
States in Which Projects Have Been Funded to Date	50

Statistics of Records Grants, 1976-84

Records Grants by Type of Institution

(IN DOLLARS)

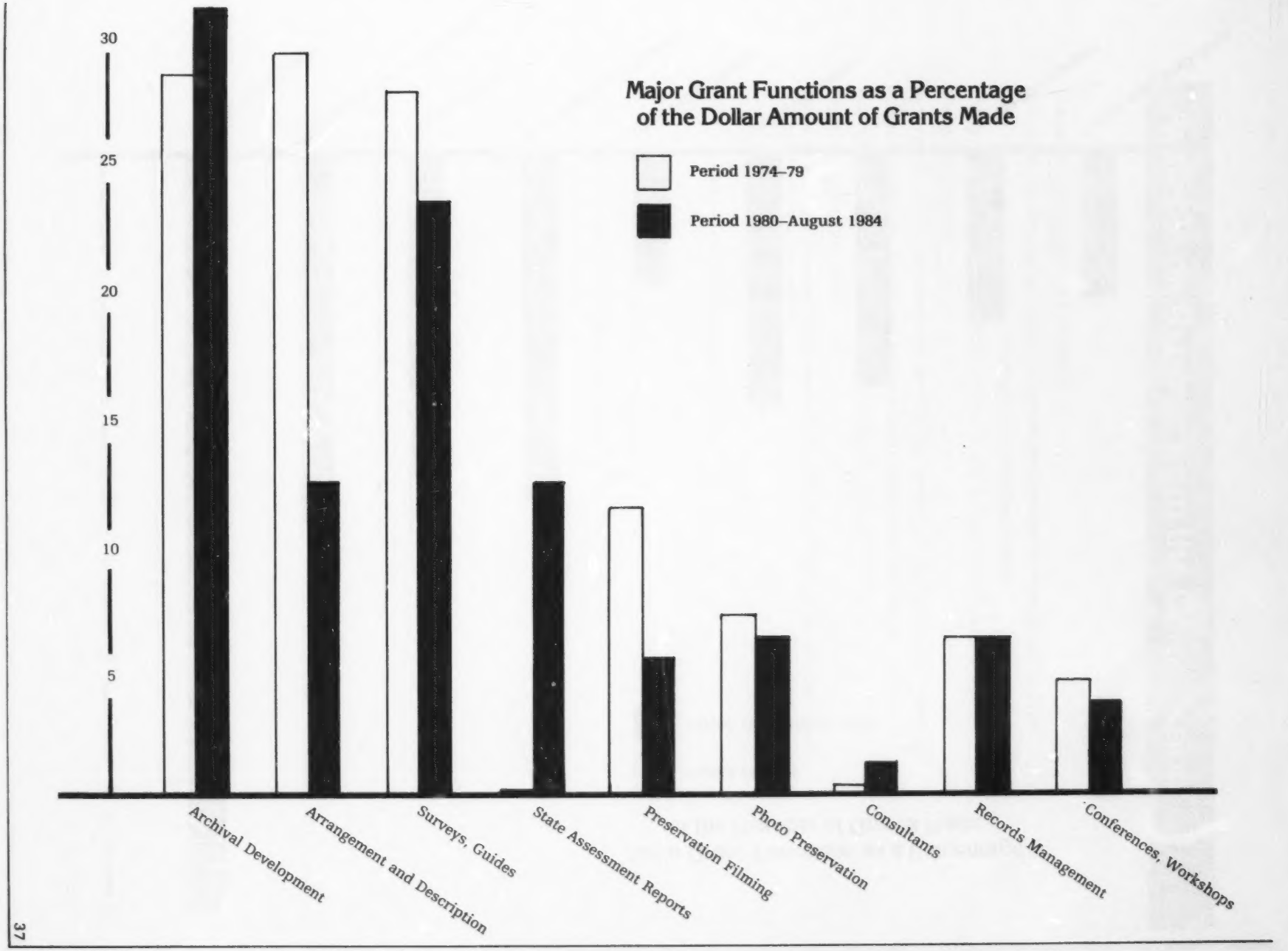
FISCAL YEAR	STATE AGENCIES[1]	STATE ADVISORY BOARDS[2]	CITIES AND COUNTIES	PRIVATE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, MUSEUMS, & ARCHIVES	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES	COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	RELIGIOUS ORGANI-ZATIONS	OTHER GRANTS	TOTAL FOR YEAR
1976	$ 42,872	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12,580	$ 133,253	$ —	$ 28,800	$ 217,505
1977	342,900	—	81,900	96,663	86,276	235,389	43,200	130,148	1,016,476
1978	852,380	—	140,654	167,237	104,909	405,883	30,080	190,807	1,891,950
1979	388,994	—	246,598	386,582	154,342	357,468	64,815	95,081	1,693,880
1980	504,738	—	221,335	205,003	93,008	468,234	91,829	175,309	1,759,456
1981	615,930	596,033	126,735	281,949	36,592	310,737	19,050	143,148	2,130,174
1982	37,816	—	41,302	4,650	40,154	118,504	2,500	25,695	270,621
1983	369,903	294,970	—	2,820	39,800	191,677	—	109,587	1,008,757
1984	833,946	82,987	68,318	482,340	157,729	667,809	2,948	237,257	2,533,334
	$3,989,479	$973,990	$926,842	$1,627,244	$725,390	$2,888,954	$254,422	$1,135,832	$12,522,153
% of Funds	32%	8%	7%	13%	6%	23%	2%	9%	100%
Grants	101	46	41	88	33	140	20	61	530
% of Grants	19%	9%	8%	27%	6%	26%	4%	11%	100%
Average Grant Amount	$39,500	$21,174	$22,606	$18,491	$21,981	$20,635	$12,721	$18,620	$23,627

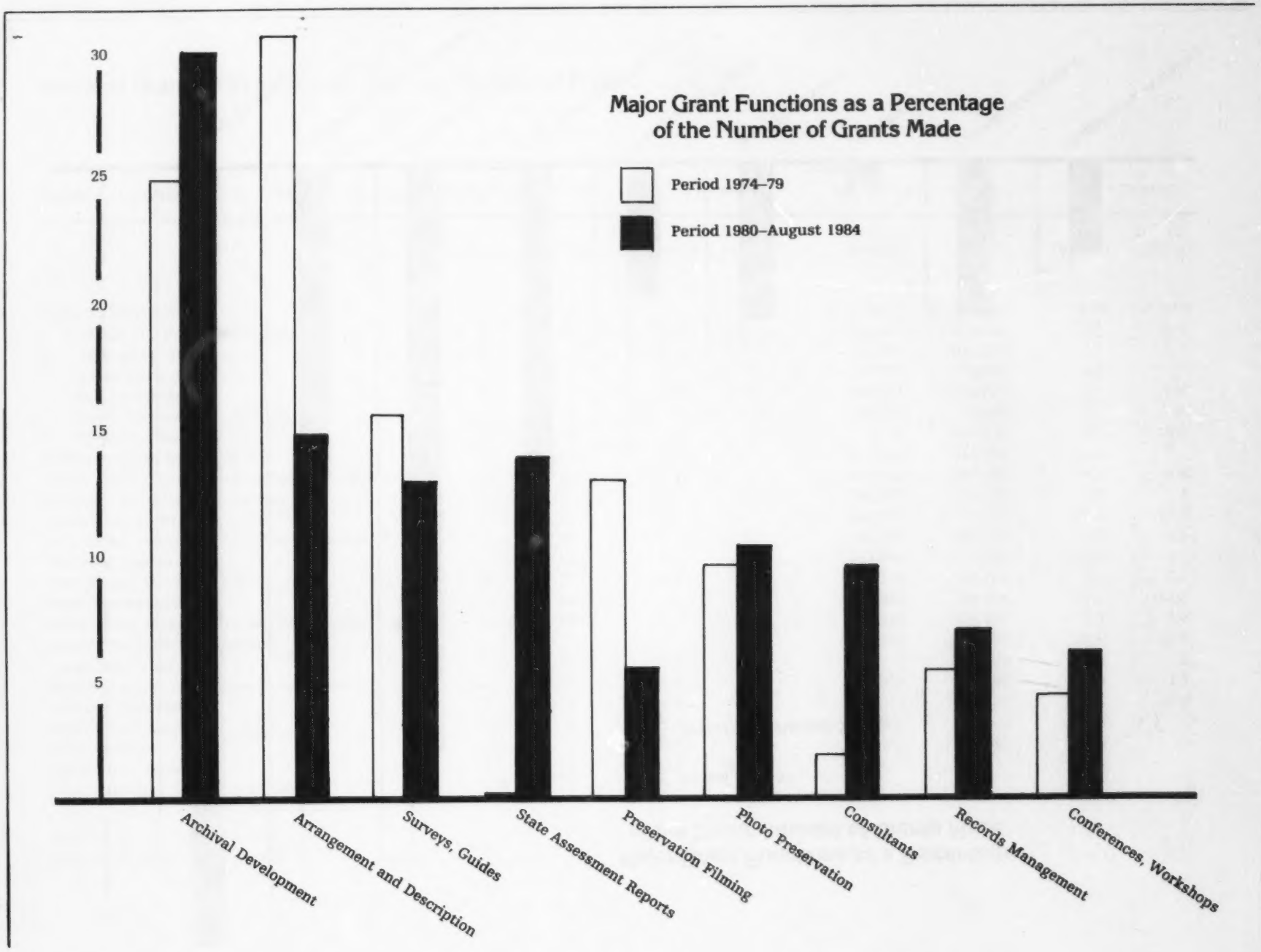
[1]Includes some State historical societies.
[2]Mostly for assessment and reporting projects.

Records Grants, 1976-August 1984, by Purpose of Project

PURPOSE OF GRANT (up to 3 categories per grant)	NUMBER OF GRANTS		% OF GRANTS		AMOUNT OF FUNDING		% OF FUNDING	
	1976–76	1980–84	1976–79	1980–84	1976–79	1980–84	1976–79	1980–84
Archival Development					$ 150,902	$ 432,089	3.4%	5.6%
College and University Archives	8	14	3.7%	5.2%	789,007	1,416,410	17.8	18.4
Government Archives	30	43	13.8	15.9	72,981	441,852	1.6	5.7
Institutional Archives	7	15	3.2	5.5	91,854	58,995	2.1	.7
Religious Archives	6	7	2.8	2.6	68,417	138,247	1.5	1.8
Service Organization Archives	2	7	.9	2.6	59,278	62,539	1.3	.8
Tribal Archives	2	3	.9	.8	0	957,435	0.0	12.4
Assessment and Reporting	0	43	0.0	15.9	83,493	389,182	1.9	5.0
Books/Publications/Manuals/Educational Materials	4	11	1.8	4.1	232,393	357,367	5.2	4.6
Conferences/Training Workshops	12	19	5.5	7.0	22,566	220,427	.5	2.9
Consultant Grants	7	27	3.2	10.0	499,725	1,203,249	11.2	15.6
Data Base Development/Computer Applications	11	14	5.1	5.2	69,734	401,698	1.6	5.2
Inventory/Appraisal	2	12	.9	4.4	527,847	507,360	11.9	6.7
Microfilming for Preservation	32	17	14.8	6.3	352,133	491,704	7.9	6.4
Photo Preservation	25	33	11.6	12.2	1,245,893	962,374	28.1	12.5
Preservation, Arrangement, and Description	72	43	33.3	15.9	325,125	570,846	7.3	7.4
Records Management Functions					1,192,236	1,663,327	26.8	21.6
(appraise/schedule)	13	23	6.0	8.5	0	65,973	0.0	.8
Records Surveys/Guides (multi-institutional)	36	36	16.6	13.3	41,287	129,302	.9	1.7
Technical Research	0	4	0.0	1.5	203,319	197,300	4.5	2.6
Architectural Records	3	4	1.4	1.5	64,829	13,270	1.5	.1
Court Records	7	1	3.2	.4	264,333	20,349	5.9	.3
Labor Union Records	5	2	2.3	.7				
Other (including feasibility studies)	7	4	3.2	1.5				

1976–79: $4,439,196 (216 grants)
1980–84: $7,695,822 (270 grants)


Major Grant Functions as a Percentage of the Dollar Amount of Grants Made
Period 1974–79
Period 1980–August 1984
30
25
20
15
10
5
Archival Development
Arrangement and Description
Surveys, Guides
State Assessment Reports
Preservation Filming
Photo Preservation
Consultants
Records Management
Conferences, Workshops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Available on Request from the Commission

Annotation, the Commission's newsletter

Fact Sheet: The National Historical Publications and Records Commission and Its Work

Fellowships in Historical Editing: Information and Application Form

The Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents: Information and Application Form

Microform Guidelines

National Historical Publications and Records Commission Subvention Program: Guidelines

Publications Program Guidelines and Procedures: Applications and Grants

Records Program Guidelines and Procedures: Applications and Grants

Report to the President, 1978

The State Historical Records Coordinator and the State Historical Records Advisory Board: Suggested Roles and Procedures

Suggestions for Records Program Applicants

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National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NP)
Washington, DC 20408

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